



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

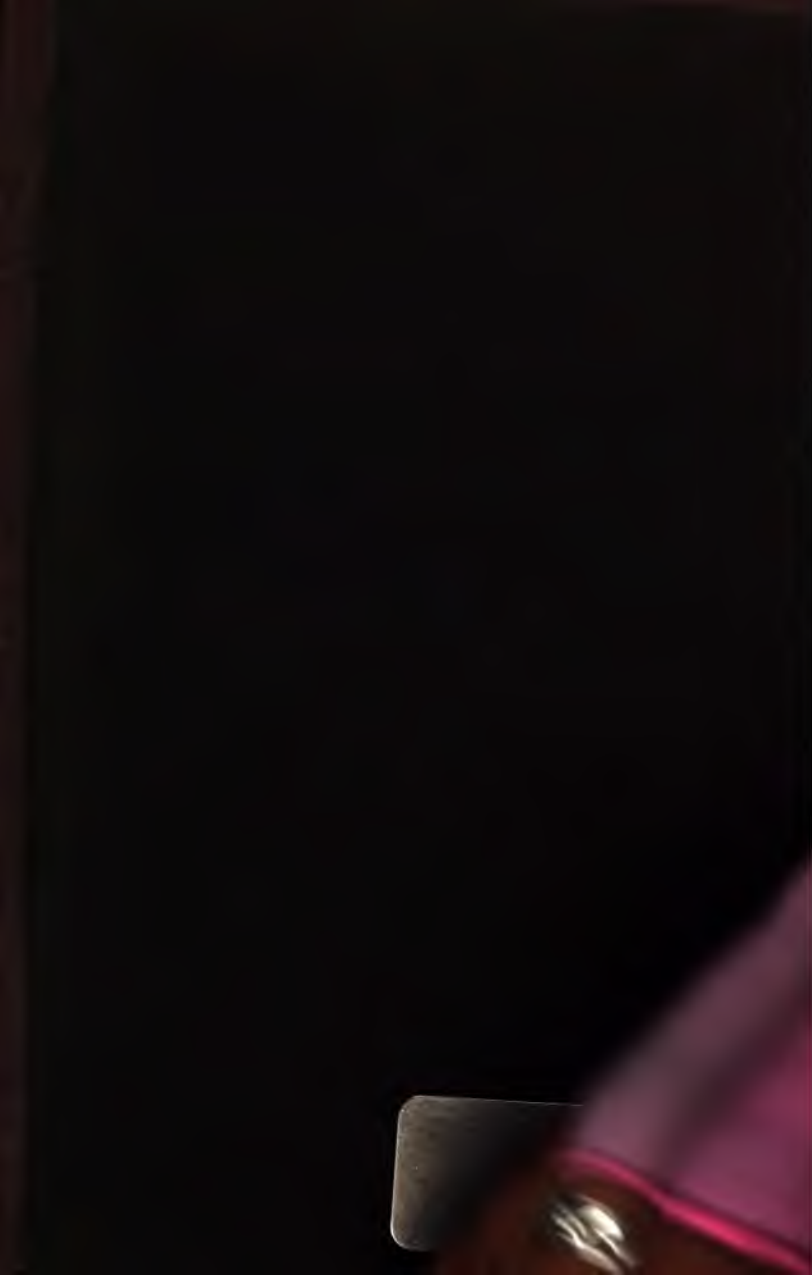
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

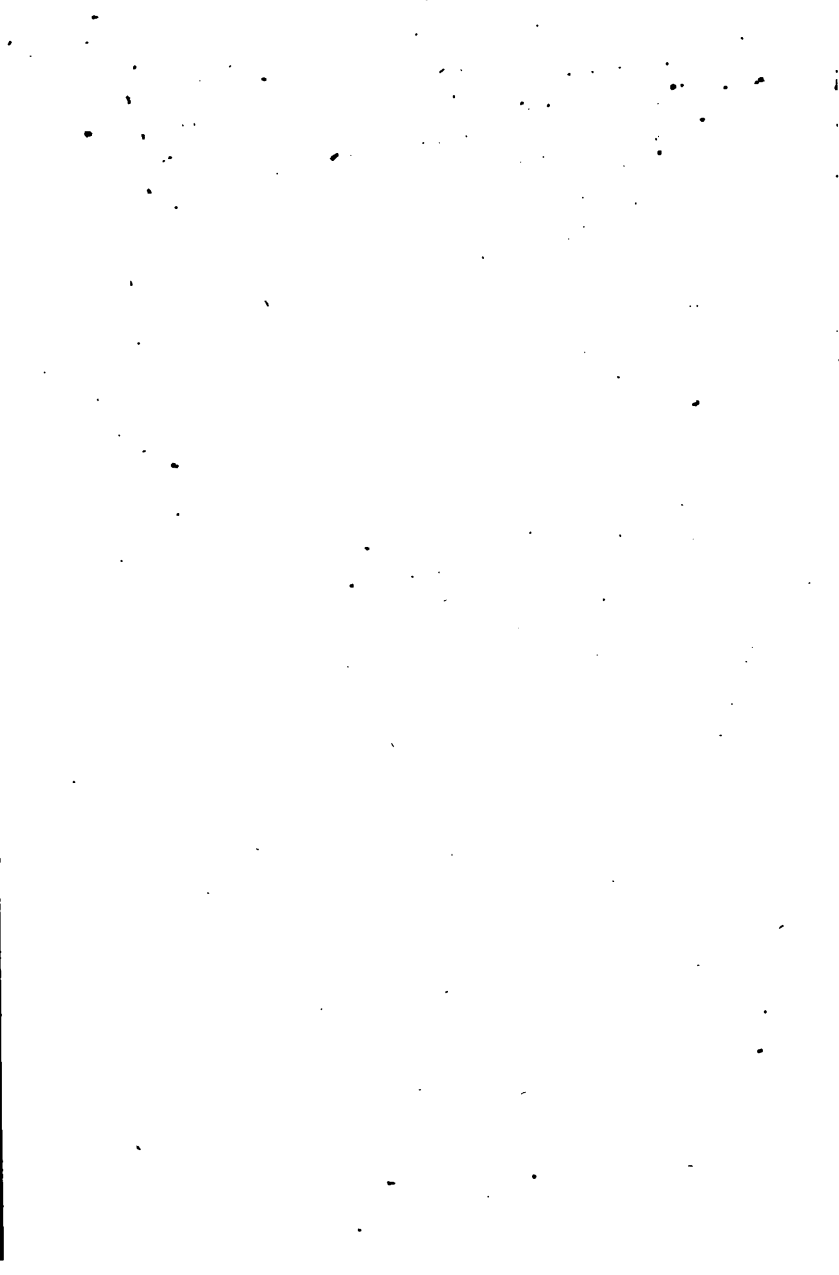
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







THE GRADUATED COURSE
OF
TRANSLATION
FROM
ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

PART I.—JUNIOR COURSE

LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

THE GRADUATED COURSE
OF
TRANSLATION
FROM
ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

PART I.—THE JUNIOR COURSE

With a VOCABULARY of IDIOMS and DIFFICULTIES

EDITED BY

PROF. CH. CASSAL, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH

and

PROF. THÉODORE KARCHER, LL.B.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH, AND DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY STUDIES

*Former and Present Examiners in the University of London,
for the Civil Service of India, the Admiralty, &c.*

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

1875

2757. f. 2

All rights reserved





THE GRADUATED COURSE
OF
TRANSLATION
FROM
ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

PART I.—JUNIOR COURSE

NO.	PAGE
20. The House of Commons	7
21. The Dying Statesman	7
22. Kings and Ministers	7
23. The Duchess of Marlborough	8
24. Three Crowns	8
25. Two Preachers	8
26. Bossuet and the Inhabitants of Meaux	9
27. Extracts from Beeton's Book of Anecdotes	9
28. Master and Pupil	11
29. The Poor Country Lad	12
30. Between the Two	12
31. The Two Lawyers	12
32. Whitfield	12
33. The Mussulman Preacher	13
34. The Little Fish	13
35. The Hippopotamus	13
36. The Lion, the Ass, and the Fox hunting	14
37. The Wolf and the Lamb	14
38. Anecdotes of French Poets	14
39. The German Master and Napoleon	15
40. Narrow Souls	15
41. The Squire's Good-breeding	15
42. An Enigma	16
43. The Hungry Arabian	16
44. The Boy and the Starling	16
45. Alexander the Great and the Pirate	17
46. The Boy and the King	17
47. Louis XIV.	17
48. The Queen	18
49. Lord Raglan	18
50. Mahomet	19
51. 'Ich Dien.'	19
52. Arnold de Winkelried	20
53. Francis I. and Charles V.	20
54. La Fayette	21
55. Ancient Customs of the Gauls	21
56. Progress	21
57. Fidele	22
58. The Cloak	22
59. The Vain Cock	23
60. Lord Wellington's Letter to General Freyre	23

NO.	PAGE
61. The Parrots	24
62. The Duke of Marlborough	24
63. Insured	25
64. No Treason, but Felony	25
65. Acquitted on his own Confession	25
66. Perseverance	26
67. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh ,	26
68. The Capitulation of Baylen	26
69. Dishonour a sufficient Punishment	27
70. Etiquette	27
71. Mary's Pet Lamb	27
72. The Taking of Delhi	28
73. Havelock's General Order to his Troops after the Battle of Cawnpore	28
74. Death of Sir John Moore	29
75. Extracts from Beeton's Book of Anecdotes	29
76. The Fair Sex	33
77. A Schoolboy's Trick	34
78. Rogers	35
79. Money	35
80. St. Swithin's Day	35
81. Learned Men and Political Events	36
82. The Duke of Wellington and the Quaker	36
83. Oliver Cromwell	37
84. Monarchy and Republic	38
85. Crowned Heads and Literary Culture	38
86. The Government of Elizabeth	39
87. Wellington and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad	40
88. Robert Houdin	40
89. A Knotty Point Settled	41
90. The 42nd at the Alma	41
91. A Military Sight before Sebastopol, during the Armistice in the Crimean War, March, 1855	42
92. A Wish	43
93. An Anecdote on Louis XVIII.	43
94. My own Head fits Best	44
95. The Influence of the French Language	45
96. Power shows the Man	45
97. The Duke of Wellington	46
98. Death of Henry VIII.	46
99. The Rhinoceros-Bird	47

NO.	PAGE
100. Van Amburgh	48
101. Industry, Mechanic Art, and Science in the Animal Creation	48
102. Poor Jane	49
103. The Dogs	49
104. A future Marshal	50
105. Lieutenant Croiser	50
106. Pope Sixtus V.	51
107. Dress and Talent	51
108. The Arab Chieftain	52
109. Discovery of America	52
110. The Wise Owl	52
111. The Trees and the Axe	53
112. The Battle of the Pyramids	53
113. The Pupils of the Polytechnic School	53
114. Story of an Elephant	54
115. The Raven and the Fox	55
116. The Miser	55
117. Napoleon a Lieutenant for Seven Years	55
118. The Cherry-stone	56
119. The Protestant Martyrs	56
120. The Mice in Council	57
121. The Bear and the Fox	57
122. Affection of Horses	58
123. The Elephant	58
124. Napoleon and Washington	59
125. The British Army	59
126. Wellington's Early Service	60
127. Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen	61
128. Statues at the Tuileries	62
129. The Wasp and the Bee	63
130. Napoleon's Greatest Battle	63
131. The Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington	64
132. The First Battle of Frederic the Great	64
133. Death of Marshal Poniatowski	65
134. The Sheep	66
135. The Monkey and the Two Cats	66
136. Pelisson and the Spider	67
137. Essence of Rosemary and Essence of Thyme	68
138. The Best Donkey in Tunis	68
139. Too Many Counsel	68

Contents.

xi

NO.	PAGE
140. Kosciusko and his Horse	69
141. Wit	69
142. A Prodigious Memory	70
143. The Acorn	70
144. The Mountain and the Squirrel	71
145. Jack's Dog, Bandy	72
146. The Glass Slipper	73
147. Prussia	76
148. The Monkey and the Snail	77
149. General Bedeau	77
150. Cobden	78
151. The Dey of Algiers and Bourmont at Leghorn	78
152. Fashion—the Tyranny of Tailors	79
153. Moreau's Trial	79
154. Macpherson's Farewell	80
155. Estimates of Happiness	81
156. Howard the Philanthropist	81
157. The Dervise	81
158. Princess Fairy-Tale	82
159. One's Own Children are always Prettiest	84
160. Robin Hood	85
161. The Rapids	85
162. Mahomet	86
163. The Vulture and his Children	88
164. The Death of Queen Elizabeth	89
165. Poor Diggs	91
166. Watt Tyler	92
167. The Humours of Law	95
168. The Mysteries of Medicine	99
169. An Eastern Apologue	101
170. Swedish Legend of the Lapwing, the Stork, and the Swallow	101
171. Warsaw to England	102
172. A Toast by the Poet Campbell	102
173. The Superiority of our Forefathers	103
174. The Duke of Wellington on French Generals	103
175. Edward VI.	104
176. A Talisman	105
177. Table Delicacies in the Arctic Regions	106
178. An English Opinion of French Soldiers	106
179. The Celtic Language	107

NO.	PAGE
180. The Bombardment of Milan in 1849	107
181. An Adventure with Robbers	108
182. A Chapter on Human Nature	110
183. A Barber's Shop at Marseilles	112
184. Avarice	113
185. The Lion and the Spaniel	118
Vocabulary	121

The words printed in black type are those under head of which the grammatical, idiomatic, or other difficulties are explained in the Vocabulary.

THE
GRADUATED BOOK OF TRANSLATION

FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

JUNIOR COURSE.

I. FABLES (*by T. James*).

The Crab and her Mother.

An old crab said to a young **one**, 'Why do you **walk so crooked**, child? walk straight!' 'Mother,' said the young crab, 'show me the way, **will you**? and **when** I see you walk straight, I will try to follow you.'

The Lamb and the Wolf.

A lamb pursued by a wolf **took refuge** in a temple. The wolf **called out** to him, and said that the priest would slay him if he **caught** him. '**Be it so**,' said the lamb, '**it is better** to be sacrificed to God, than to be devoured by you.'

The Mole and her Mother.

A young mole said to her mother, 'Mother, I can see.' In order to **try** her, her mother put a lump of frankincense before her, and asked her **what** it was. 'A stone,' said the young **one**. 'Oh, my child!' said the mother, 'not only do you not see, but you cannot **even** smell.'

The Widow and the Hen.

A widow **kept** a hen **that laid** an egg **every** morning. The woman said to herself, 'If I double my hen's allowance of barley, she will lay **twice a-day**.' She tried her plan, and the hen became so fat that she **left off** laying.

The Fox and the Lion.

A fox who had never seen a lion, when by chance he met one for the first **time**, was so terrified that he almost died of fright. When he met him the second time, he was still **afraid**, but disguised his fear. When he saw him the third time, he was **so much** emboldened that he went up to him and asked him **how** he **did**.

The Wheels.

Some oxen were dragging a waggon **along** a road ; the wheels began to creak. 'Brute !' cried the driver to the waggon, 'why do you groan, when **they who** are drawing all the weight are silent ?'

The Bear and the Fox.

A bear boasted of his great love for man, saying that he never worried him **when dead**. The fox observed, with a smile, 'I should have **thought more** of your love, if you never ate him alive.'

The Cocks and the Eagle.

Two young cocks were fighting as fiercely as if they had been men. At last **the one that** was beaten crept into a corner of the hen-house, covered with wounds. But the conqueror, flying up to the top of the house, began clapping his wings and crowing, to announce his victory. At this moment an eagle seized him in his talons and **bore him away** ; while the defeated rival came out from his **hiding-place**, and took possession of the dunghill for which they had contended.

The Goose with the Golden Eggs.

A certain man had the good fortune to possess a goose that **laid** him a golden egg every day. But dissatisfied with **so slow** an income, and thinking to seize the whole treasure at **once**, he killed the goose ; and cutting her open, found her—just what **any** other goose would be !

2. AN IDLE BOY.

My father said to my brother, 'If you play the whole day, you will be an ignorant boy, and **nobody** will like you ; but if

you learn all your lessons, I will give you a pretty book, and next week you shall have a holiday.' My brother answered to my father, 'I prefer a ball to a book, and I wish to have a holiday this week.'

3. GENUINE PHILOSOPHY.

Two philosophers **stood** under a tree during a storm. After some time one of them complained that he began to feel the rain. '**Never mind,**' replied his friend, '**there are plenty** of trees in the wood ; **when this one** is wet **through**, we will go to another.'

4. GIBRALTAR.

An English fleet, under Sir George Rook, having on board several regiments commanded by the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, appeared before the rock of Gibraltar. The soldiers of the garrison went to say their prayers instead of **standing** on their guard. A **few** English sailors climbed the rock. The Spaniards capitulated ; and the British flag was placed on the ramparts.—*Macaulay*.

5. ONCE I SAW A LITTLE BIRD.

Once I saw a little bird
Come hop, hop, hop,
So I cried, 'My little bird,
Will you stop, stop, stop?'

I was going to the window,
To say, how do you do?
But he shook his tiny tail,
And far away he flew.

Chambers's Narrative Series.

6. JUSTICE.

In a court of justice where a great noise was made, the judge ordered silence, and **urged**, in support of his request, that he had already judged a **number** of cases without hearing them.—*The Laughing Philosopher.*

7. THE SEA-SHORE.

If you go to the shore of the sea, you will see a **fishing-boat**, and many pretty things. You may pick up stones which you have never seen before, and fine shells. **Some of them** are strangely formed. You will see, also, little plants growing on the rocks, and in the small pools. You **may** sit down and watch the sea, and think how good God has been to make all these things for you.

8. COMFORT.

A carpenter, who **was dying**, said to his wife, who was shedding tears at his bed-side : 'Thou seest, my good Frances, I am **fast** going ; and **when** I am departed for ever, thou wilt do well to **marry** 'our first journeyman, James, as he is a good fellow, and our business, thou knowest, requires a steady man.' 'Alas !' said the disconsolate wife, '**how** very strange, I was thinking of it myself !'

9. WHEN TO GIVE.

'I am rich enough,' says Pope to Swift, 'and can **give away** a hundred pounds a **year**. **I would** not crawl upon the earth without doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of **what** I give **by** giving it whilst I am alive, and can see another enjoy it. **When I die** I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if a wanting friend was above ground.' That speech of Pope is enough to immortalise him, independently of his philosophic verse.

10. BRAVERY.

The Arabs who make war against the French in Africa, usually cut off the heads of their prisoners, and carry them to their tents as trophies. One day a Kabyle came to his chief, shouting and showing with delight a human hand which he had stuck on his sabre. 'Fool !' said the chief, 'why did you not bring your enemy's head ?' 'I could not,' replied the brave Arab. 'And why not ?' asked the chief. 'Because he had **none** when I found him stretched on the sand.'

II. JEAN BART.

The celebrated fisherman of Dunkirk, Jean Bart, became **at first** a privateer, and was one of the most daring and best sailors **in** the French navy. On **account** of his courage and his skill, he was elevated to the rank of commodore of a royal squadron. King Louis XIV. announced his promotion to him in the following terms: 'Jean Bart, I have made you a commodore.' 'Sire, you have done **right**,' replied the honest sailor with simplicity.

12. COLIGNY.

Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. His name has gained a mournful celebrity in the pages of history, as that of the greatest martyr in the massacre of **St. Bartholomew**. He embraced the doctrines of Calvin, and by his austere **manners** and the purity of his life, illustrated the doctrines which he embraced. In his youth he was the gay companion of the Duke of Guise. But the two friends, separated by opinion and by interest, were changed into mortal foes.—*Prescott*.

13. THE DYING LADY.

A well-known lady, who was very selfish, became suddenly ill and found that she was **dying**. The idea of dying alone was so horrible to her, that she took her servant's hand, and exclaimed several times, 'Die with me! Oh! my dear Mary, die with me!'

14. THE HEROIC INDIANS.

Some Indians, taken in battle near the Cordilleras, were very fine men, above six feet high, and all under thirty years of age. In **order** to force them to reveal **what** they knew about their countrymen's position, they were placed in a line. The two first refused to answer the questions which were put to them, and were instantly **shot**. The third, when his turn came, refused likewise to betray his tribe, and simply said, '**Fire!** I am a man and can die.'—*Darwin's Voyage of H.M.S. 'Beagle.'*

15. COURTLY ACADEMICIANS.

Louis XIV., whom his courtiers and some historians after them have called the great king, told the members of a scientific society in France that they **should** elect his son, the Duc de Maine, a member. The president bowed and said, 'There is unhappily no vacancy just now, but every one of us is ready to die, rather than your majesty should be disappointed.'—*The Kaleidoscope*.

16. TWO FOURS DO NOT ALWAYS MAKE EIGHT.

The manager of a **country** theatre being asked to give to the public the play of Henry the Eighth, said he could not do that, but he would play the Two Parts of Henry the Fourth, **which** he supposed would **amount** to the same thing.—*The Laughing Philosopher*.

17. QUEENS AND PRINCES.

Elizabeth, the Queen of England, once said: 'It is very singular that every person who is taller than I am **looks too** tall, and that every person who is shorter than I am looks **too** short.'

*

In 1830, Charles X., King of France, tried to break the constitution of the country by a royal decree. The Parisians revolted and fought against the troops. The King's minister, Prince Polignac, was informed by the great astronomer, Arago, that the regiments of the line turned against the Government and were **going over** to the people. He exclaimed, in a great rage, 'Well, then, we must also fire on the soldiers.'

*

The Duchesse de Maine **once** frankly said: 'I am very fond of company, for I listen to no one, and every one listens to me.'

*

'Alas! we do a great **deal** too much for the sake of the newspapers,' said Prince Eugène, after having gained a useless victory.—*Catherine Sinclair*.

18. A GOOD RETORT.

A celebrated physician said to Lord Eldon's brother, Sir William Scott: 'You know after forty a man is always **either**

a fool or a physician.' The baronet archly replied, in an insinuating voice: 'Perhaps he **may** be both, doctor.'—*Lord Brougham*.

19. DO KINGS DIE?

When Louis XV., a very bad king of France, was a child and learned to read, he one day opened a book in which the death of some king was related. Quite astonished, he turned to his tutor and asked him: '**How is this?** Do kings really die, sir?' 'Sometimes, my prince, sometimes,' answered the servile courtier.

20. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Popham, when he was Speaker, and the House had **sat** long without doing anything, had an audience of Queen Elizabeth, who asked him: 'Now, Mr. Speaker, what has passed in the House of Commons?' He answered, 'What has passed, your Majesty?—*seven weeks.*'—*Bacon*.

21. THE DYING STATESMAN.

When Lord Holland was dying, George Selwyn **called** at Holland House and left his card. It was carried to the dying statesman. He looked at it for a moment, and then said: If Mr. Selwyn calls again, tell him to come up; 'if I am alive, I shall be delighted to see him; and if I am dead, he would like to see me.'—*Selwyn's Memoirs*.

22. KINGS AND MINISTERS.

'I am the State,' said the absolute king of France, Louis XIV.

*

'You dogs,' exclaimed Frederick II. of Prussia, at Kolin, when the battle was lost and the **few** soldiers who remained refused to charge **again**; 'you dogs! do you wish to live eternally?'

*

Prince Kaunitz, the Austrian minister, arrived at Innsbruck, where the Grand Duke Leopold **was to** celebrate his marriage. The illustrious Glück told him that the singers who **were to** perform in the opera were perfect. 'Well,' said the minister,

'play the opera now, directly.' 'What? without an audience?' exclaimed the astonished composer. 'Quality, sir,' replied the proud statesman, 'is more than quantity; I, quite alone, am an audience.'

23. THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duchess of Marlborough quarrelled with her granddaughter, Lady Anne Egerton. Afterwards she took the lady's picture, blackened the face, and wrote on the frame: 'She is much blacker within.' This blackened picture was placed in her room, where all her visitors could see it.

One day her husband offended her; immediately she cut off her beautiful and long hair, to vex him.

When she was very ill, she ~~lay~~ long in bed without speaking. The physicians said she must ~~be~~ **be blistered**, or she would die. Suddenly she called out, 'I won't be blistered, and I won't die.'—*Mrs. Thomson.*

24. THREE CROWNS.

Queen Caroline, wife of George II., desiring to shut up St. James' Park, and convert it into a garden for the palace, asked Sir Robert Walpole what he thought would be the expense of the alteration. 'Oh, madam,' said he, 'a trifle.' 'A trifle, Sir Robert! I know it ~~must~~ be expensive, but I wish you would tell me as near as you can guess.' '**Why**, madam, I believe it would cost you *three crowns*.' 'I will think no more of it then,' said the queen.

25. TWO PREACHERS.

The great preacher, Robert Hall, was very agreeable and playful in conversation with his friends. One day, when he had preached an excellent charity-sermon, he showed much vivacity at dinner. 'Brother Hall,' said another clergyman, who was present, 'you surprise me; how can you be so frivolous after having preached so serious a sermon?' Hall quietly answered, 'Brother X., I keep my ~~non-sense~~ for the dinner table, while you tell yours in the pulpit.'

26. BOSSUET AND THE INHABITANTS OF MEAUX.

Louis XIV. asked the inhabitants of Meaux how they liked their new bishop, the illustrious Bossuet. They answered doubtfully, 'Pretty well.' 'But,' said the King, 'what **fault** do you **find with him**?' 'To say the truth,' they replied, 'we should have preferred a bishop who had finished his education; for **whenever we ask for him**, the servant tells us that he is at his studies.'—*C. Sinclair.*

27. EXTRACTS FROM BEETON'S BOOK OF ANECDOTES.

Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages; to which he replied, 'No, sir, *one tongue is sufficient for a woman.*'

*

One of the **patients** of the celebrated Dr. George Cheyne, of Bath, was the **equally** celebrated Beau Nash, who, on being asked one day by the doctor if he had *followed* his last prescription, answered 'No;,' adding, 'If I had, doctor, I should certainly have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a second **floor** window.'

*

On one occasion a man wrote to his friend in Greece asking him to purchase some books. The commission was not executed; but when the parties met again, the negligent friend, anticipating a complaint, exclaimed, 'I never **got** the letter you wrote to me about the books.'

*

A jockey lord met his old college tutor at a great horse fair. 'Ah! doctor,' exclaimed the peer, 'what brings you here among so much **cattle**? Do you think, now, you can **tell** a horse from an ass?' 'My lord,' replied the tutor, 'I distinguished *you* among the horses.'

*

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died **worth** 200,000*l.*, he **observed**, 'Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with!'

*

When Henry VIII. sent an offer of his hand to the Princess of Parma, she replied that she was greatly obliged to his Majesty for his compliment; and that, if she had two heads,

one of them should be at his service, but, as she had only one, she could not **spare** it. *

Latour Maubourg, when he lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic, after he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, **observed** his valet crying in a corner of the room. 'What a fool you are, man,' exclaimed Latour; '**henceforth** you will have only one boot to clean instead of two!'

The Emperor Alexander of Russia was present in Paris at a **collection** in aid of the funds of a hospital. The plate was held to his Majesty by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his *louis d'or*, he **whispered**—'Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes.' The girl curtsied, and presented the plate again to him. '**What**,' said the Emperor, 'more!' 'Yes, sir,' said she; 'I now **want** something for the poor.'

An Irishman **attending** the University of Edinburgh, **waited** upon a teacher of the German flute, desiring to know on what **terms** he would give him a few lessons. The flute player replied that he **charged** two guineas for the first month, and one guinea for the second. 'Then I'll begin with the second,' said the Hibernian. *

A lawyer, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury, weeping very much. This had a great effect, until the opposite lawye asked the child, '**What** made you cry?' 'He pinched me!' answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter. *

Some one wrote the following 'Essay on Man,' which has the merit of being almost as comprehensive as it is brief:

'At ten, a child; at twenty, wild;

At thirty, strong, if ever;

At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;

At sixty, good, or never!'

It was remarked in the presence of Lord Chesterfield, that man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter. 'True,' replied the earl; 'and he is the only creature that deserves to be **laughed at**.'

*

Old Elwes, the miser, having listened to a very eloquent discourse on charity, **remarked** : 'That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of almsgiving, that—I've almost a **mind to beg**.'

*

A loquacious author, after babbling for some time about his piece to Sheridan, said : 'Sir, I fear I have been **intruding** on your attention.' '**Not at all**, I assure you,' replied he ; 'I was thinking of **something else**.'

*

Quin was one day lamenting that he **grew old**, when a **shallow** impertinent young fellow said to him, 'What would you give to be as young as I am?' 'By the powers,' replied Quin, 'I would even submit to be *almost as foolish* !'

*

Gibbon, the historian, was one day **attending** the trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall, and Sheridan, having perceived him there, took occasion to mention 'the luminous author of "The Decline and Fall."' After he had finished, one of his friends reproached him with flattering Gibbon. 'Why, what did I say of him?' asked Sheridan. 'You called him the luminous author.' 'Luminous ! Oh, I **meant** voluminous !'

*

A Yorkshire nobleman, who was fond of boasting of his Norman descent, said to one of his tenants, who, he thought, was not addressing him with **proper** respect : 'Do you know, **fellow**, that my ancestors **came over** with William the Conqueror?' 'And, perhaps,' retorted the sturdy Saxon, 'they found mine here when they comed.'

28. MASTER AND PUPIL.

An **ill-humoured** private **tutor** was constantly abusing his pupil, even during their walks. One day they were passing over a brook on a narrow plank, the teacher walking first and the boy behind him. The tutor was in the midst of a scolding, and went on : 'You are so stupid that, although you have learnt French for a whole year, you **cannot** even translate a very simple sentence ; now, do you know what *Je suis un âne* **means** ?' 'I am not sure about it, sir,' answered the youth. 'I **thought as much**,' added the irascible tutor ; 'well, it means, 'I am an ass.'" 'Indeed !' **remarked** the boy ; 'I am glad to

know it now, for I certainly would have translated it, "I follow an ass."

29. THE POOR COUNTRY LAD.

In a very poor district, where schools were scarce, a farmer **put** questions on the Catechism to a young boy who worked for him. He first asked him, 'Who made you?' 'God,' the lad answered with alacrity. 'And for what end did God make you?' further asked the farmer. The poor fellow scratched his head, and did not answer this time. 'Well,' cried the farmer, 'do you not know? Come, tell me; for what end did God make you?' The boy still reflected a **few** minutes, and then said, 'I suppose it is to carry dung to your fields, master.'

30. BETWEEN THE TWO.

Two men were disputing in the street; a third person **came up** and asked them **what** was the subject of their quarrel. 'Oh!' said one of them, a rude and vulgar individual, 'we have only been discussing whether you are a fool or a knave.' 'Very well,' quietly retorted the man, who had gone between the two combatants, 'the question is easily **settled** now, for I am between the two.'

31. THE TWO LAWYERS.

A little lawyer appearing as a witness in one of the courts, was asked by a gigantic **counsellor** **what** profession he was of, and having replied that he was an **attorney**—'You a **lawyer**!' said Brief. '**Why**, I could put you in my pocket.' 'Very likely you **could**,' rejoined the other, 'and if you **did**, you would have more law in your pocket than in your head.'

32. WHITFIELD.

Whitfield, when preaching at Princeton, New Jersey, detecting **one** of his auditory **fast asleep**, **came** to a pause, and deliberately spoke as follows: 'If I had come to speak to you in my own name, you might question my right to interrupt your indolent repose; but I have come in the name of the Lord of Hosts' (and accompanying these words with a heavy blow upon

the pulpit), he **roared out**, 'and I **must** and **will** be heard.' This had the effect of awakening the sleeper; and on his perceiving it, his reverence eyed him significantly, saying, 'Aye, aye, I have waked you up, have I! I **meant** to do it.'

33. THE MUSSULMAN PREACHER.

An old Oriental story relates that one day a Mussulman priest ascended the desk, and thus addressed the audience: 'O children of the faithful, do you know **what** I am going to say?' They answered 'No.' 'Well then,' replied he, 'it is of no **use** to waste my time on so stupid a **set** of people!' Next day he again mounted the pulpit and asked: 'O true believers, do you know what I am going to say!' 'We do,' said they. 'Then,' replied he, 'there is no need for me to tell you.' The third day they answered: '**Some** of us do, and **some** do not.' 'Well then,' cried he, 'let those who know, tell those who do not.'—*The Kaleidoscope.*

34. THE LITTLE FISH.

'Dear mother,' said a little fish,
 'Pray is not that a fly?
 I'm very hungry, and I wish,
 You'd **let** me go and try.'

'Sweet silly child,' the mother cried,
 And started from her nook,
 'That horrid fly is put to hide
 The sharpness of the hook.'

35. THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The hippopotamus is an African animal. It lives near rivers or in the water, and is often found in the Nile and the Niger. It commits terrible devastations, because its feet, which are large and broad, trample everything down. The appetite of this huge animal is enormous. Its stomach can contain five or six bushels of food. Some old travellers believed that the Egyptians killed the hippopotamus in the following manner. They placed a large quantity of peas on the path of the hungry and voracious animals, who immediately filled their bellies with

them. Then, having eaten these dry peas, the beasts became thirsty and ran into the river, in order to drink an immense quantity of water. The peas swelling in the water, the hippopotamus burst immediately, and died.

36. THE LION, THE ASS, AND THE FOX HUNTING.

The lion, the ass, and the fox went hunting. They took a large booty, and when the sport was ended **bethought themselves** of having a meal. The lion bade the ass allot the spoil. So, dividing it into three equal parts, the ass begged his friends to make their choice; at which the lion, in great indignation, fell upon the ass and tore him to pieces. He then bade the fox make a division; **who**, gathering the whole into one great heap, reserved **but** a small mite for himself. 'Ah! friend,' says the lion, 'who taught you to make so just a division?' 'I wanted no other lesson,' replied the fox, 'than the ass's fate.'

37. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

As a wolf was drinking at a brook, he saw a lamb at **some** distance **down** the stream. Wishing to seize her, he thought how he **might** justify his violence. 'Villain!' said he, running up to her, 'how dare you muddle the water that I am drinking?' 'Indeed,' said the lamb humbly, 'I do not see how I can disturb the water, since it runs from you to me, not from me to you.' 'Well,' replied the wolf, 'last year you **called** me many ill **names**.' 'Oh, sir,' said the lamb trembling, 'a year **ago** I was not born.' 'Well,' replied the wolf, 'if it was not you, it was your father, and that is all the **same**; but it is no **use** trying to **argue** me **out** of my supper.' And without **another** word, he fell upon the poor helpless lamb, and tore her to pieces.

38. ANECDOTES OF FRENCH POETS.

The poet Malherbe dined one day with the Archbishop of Rouen, and had scarcely left the table when he **fell asleep**. The prelate, who was going to preach, awoke the poet, insisting that he should come and hear the sermon. 'Excuse me, I pray you,' said Malherbe, '*I shall sleep very well without.*'

A young poet, who had sent a pheasant to Piron, **called** to see him on the following day, and drew from his pocket a tragedy, on which he **wanted** an opinion. 'Is that the seasoning?' said Piron. 'If it is with that sauce I **must** eat your pheasant, I beg you will **take it back.**'

*

A French poetaster once read to Boileau a miserable rondeau of his **own**, and made him remark, as a very ingenious peculiarity in the composition, that the letter G was not to be found in it. 'Would you wish to **improve** it still **further?**' said the critic. 'To be **sure,**' replied the other, 'perfection is my object.' 'Then **take** all the other letters **out** of it,' said Boileau.

39. THE GERMAN MASTER AND NAPOLEON.

When Napoleon was at the Military School of Paris, one **only** of his professors had a bad idea of him, and he was M. Bauer, the German master. Young Bonaparte never made much progress in the German language, **which** greatly offended M. Bauer, who formed a **most** contemptuous opinion of his pupil's abilities. One day, not seeing the young man in his place, the master inquired where he was, and was told that he was passing his examination in the Artillery Class. 'Oh!' said M. Bauer, ironically, 'then he does learn something.' 'Sir,' answered a **fellow-pupil**, 'he is the best mathematician in the school.' 'Oh!' rejoined the learned professor, 'I have always heard it said that **none but** a fool could learn mathematics.'

40. NARROW SOULS.

Dean Swift says, 'It is with **narrow-souled** people as it is with **narrow-necked** bottles—the **less** they **have in them** the **more** noise they make when it is poured out.

41. THE SQUIRE'S GOOD-BREEDING.

John, Duke of Argyll, having been with some ladies in the Opera House in London, an English **squire**, **puffing**, blowing, and sweating, entered the **box** in which they were seated, **with** his **hunting-boots on**, and whip in hand. The Duke instantly rose up, and making a low bow, exclaimed: 'Sir, I am very

much obliged to you.' 'Oh! why—how? For what?' 'For not having brought your horse here.'

42. AN ENIGMA.

There is a being who is a citizen of the world, who travels incessantly. The air is not more subtle; water is not more fluid. He removes **everything**—replaces everything. He is mute, yet speaks all languages, and is **the most** eloquent of orators. He appeases all quarrels, all tumults, and he foment and encourages all laws and lawsuits. He excites courage and instigates cowardice; braves all seas, breaks down all barriers, and will never sojourn **anywhere**. He diminishes all geographical distances and increases all moral ones. He makes rougher all social inequalities, or levels them. He has power over all trades. He procures repose and banishes sleep. He is the strong arm of tyranny and the guarantee of independence. Virtue despises, and yet cannot **do without** him. His presence gives birth to pride; his absence humbles it. . . . But of whom or what are we speaking?—Money!

43. THE HUNGRY ARABIAN.

An Arabian had lost his way in the desert. Two days he had wandered about without finding **anything** to eat, and was in danger of perishing of hunger. Suddenly he **fell in** with one of those pools of water at **which** travellers **water** their camels, and **near it** there **lay** upon the sand a little leathern bag. 'Heaven be praised,' said he, after he had **picked it up**, and felt its weight. 'I believe it contains **either** dates **or** nuts; and **what a** delightful **treat** they will be! How they will refresh and comfort me!' So saying, and filled with glowing hopes, he opened the bag, but, **on** beholding its contents, he exclaimed, with a melancholy sigh, 'Alas! alas! they are **only** pearls.'—*Laurie's Series.*

44. THE BOY AND THE STARLING.

An old gamekeeper had a starling in his room that **could** utter a few sentences. For instance, when his master said, 'Starling, where are you?' the bird never failed to answer '**Here** I am.'

Little Charles, the son of one of his neighbours, always took a particular pleasure in seeing and hearing the bird, and came frequently to **pay** it a visit.

One day he arrived during the absence of the gamekeeper. Charles quickly seized the bird, put it into his pocket, and was going to **steal away** with his booty.

But that very moment the gamekeeper came **back**. Finding Charles in the room, and wishing to amuse his little neighbour, he called to the bird as usual : ' Starling, where are you ? ' ' Here I am,' sung out the bird with all its might, from the little thief's pocket.

45. ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE PIRATE.

Alexander the Great asked a pirate, who had been **taken** prisoner, and was **brought** before him, why he was **so** daring **as** to infest the seas, and commit depredations in so shameful a manner ? ' For my own private advantage, as you do,' replied the pirate. ' But as I only employ a single galley, I am called a pirate : **whereas** you, because you make your excursions with your whole fleet, are called a king ! ' Alexander immediately ordered the man to be set at liberty.

46. THE BOY AND THE KING.

Louis XI., king of France, **went** one evening **down** into the kitchen of his palace, and found there a boy **about** fourteen years of age, who was turning the spit.

The king, struck with the interesting **look** of the boy, asked him : ' **Where** do you come **from** ? ' What is your name ? **How much** do you earn here ? ' ' I am from Poitiers : my name is Lewis ; and I earn **as much as** the king.' ' What does the king earn ? ' ' His expenses ; and I mine,' replied the boy.

47. LOUIS XIV.

Louis XIV. was born **on** September 5, 1638. He was **only** five years **old** when he was called to the throne, after the death of Louis XIII., his father. His reign was the longest of the French monarchy, and lasted seventy-two years. During the minority of Louis, Anne of Austria, his mother, was Regent,

and governed France with Cardinal Mazarin, who became Prime Minister. The first five years of his minority were remarkable for four great victories, *Rocroi, Fribourg, Nordlingen*, and *Lens*, gained by the young Duke of Enghien, called afterwards the *Great Condé*. Louis XIV. was twenty-two years old when he began to reign by himself, after the death of Mazarin.

48. THE QUEEN.

In the sermon which he preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the accession of the reigning Sovereign of England, the Rev. Sydney Smith **indulged** in certain pious and patriotic hopes, of which it is interesting now to recall the expression. 'What limits,' he exclaimed, 'to the glory and happiness of our native land, if the Creator should in His mercy have placed in the heart of this Royal Woman the rudiments of wisdom and mercy; and if, giving them time to expand, and to **bless** our children's children with her goodness, He should grant to her a long sojourning upon earth, and leave her to reign over us till she is well **stricken in years**. What glory! what happiness! what joy! what bounty of God!' Was Sydney Smith also among the prophets? Thirty-seven years have passed since his sermon was preached; and the dream which he **cherished** has been the experience of more than a generation. The Victorian period, which it is to be hoped is still far from its close, is perhaps the most peaceful and happy, and yet not the least glorious of our history.

49. LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan, was a **younger** son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and of a daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He was born in 1788. He entered the army in 1804. In 1808 Sir Arthur Wellesley, being **about to** depart for his first campaign in Portugal, attached the young Lord Fitzroy Somerset to his **staff**; and during his career in the Peninsula he kept him close to his side, first as his aide-de-camp, and then as military secretary. Between the time of the first restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, and the flight of Louis XVIII., in the spring of the following year, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was secretary of the Embassy at Paris. It was dur-

ing this interval of peace that he married Emily Wellesley, a daughter of the third Earl of Mornington, and a niece of the Duke of Wellington. When the war was renewed he **again** became military secretary and aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and served with him in his last campaign. At Waterloo—he was **riding** at the time near the farm of La Haie Sainte—he lost his right arm from a **shot**.—*A. W. Kinglake (Invasion of the Crimea)*.

50. MAHOMET.

If we are far from considering Mahomet the gross and impious impostor that some have represented him, **so** also are we **indisposed** to give him credit for vast **forecast**, and for that deeply concerted scheme of universal conquest which has been ascribed to him. He was undoubtedly a man of great genius and a **suggestive** imagination ; but it appears to us that he was to a great degree the creature of impulse and excitement, and very much at the mercy of circumstances. . . . His military triumphs awakened no pride or **vainglory**, as they would have done had they been effected for selfish purposes. In the time of his greatest power he maintained the same simplicity of manners and appearance as in the days of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if, on entering a room, **any** unusual testimonial of respect were shown him.—*Washington Irving (Life of Mahomet)*.

51. 'ICH DIEN.'

The king of Majorca and the king of Bohemia were slain in the battle of Cressy. The fate of the **latter** was remarkable. He was blind from **age** ; but being resolved to hazard his person, and set an example to others, he ordered the reins of his bridle to be tied on each side to the horses of two gentlemen of his **train**. His body, and those of his **attendants**, were afterwards found amongst the slain, with their horses **standing** round them in that position. His crest was three ostrich feathers ; and his motto the German words, *Ich dien*, 'I serve,' which the Prince of Wales and his successors adopted in memorial of the glorious victory.

52. ARNOLD DE WINKELRIED.

At the battle of Sempach, a knight of the Canton of Unterwalden, in Switzerland, named Arnold de Winkelried, seeing that his countrymen could not break the line of battle of the Austrians, who were armed from **head to foot**, and formed a very close column, conceived the generous design of sacrificing himself for his country. 'My friends,' said he to the Swiss who surrounded him, 'I am **about** to sacrifice my life for my country: I **only** recommend to you my family. Follow me!' **On this**, he placed them in the form of a triangle, of which he formed the point; marched towards the centre of the enemy, and, grasping as many pikes as he could, he threw himself on the ground; thus opening, to those who followed him, a way to penetrate into this thick column. The Austrians, **once** broken, were conquered, the weight of their arms becoming fatal to them.

53. FRANCIS I. AND CHARLES V.

Francis I. died at Rambouillet, **on** the last day of March, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign. During twenty-eight years of that time an avowed rivalry subsisted between him and the Emperor, which involved the greater part of Europe in wars. Many circumstances contributed to this. Their animosity was founded in opposition of interest, and exasperated not only by mutual injuries, but by reciprocal insults. At the same time, **whatever** advantage **one** seemed to possess, was wonderfully balanced by **some** favourable circumstance peculiar to the other. The Emperor's dominions were of greater extent, the French king's **lay** more compact; Francis governed his kingdom with absolute power; that of Charles was limited, but he supplied the want of authority by address: the troops of the **former** were more impetuous and enterprising; those of the **latter** better disciplined and more patient of fatigue. The talents and abilities of the two monarchs were **as** different **as** the advantages which they possessed, and contributed to prolong the contest between them.—*Robertson*.

54. LA FAYETTE.

The American cause was very popular in France, **out of** hatred to this country. Franklin and Silas Deane had been sent as envoys to Paris, to solicit the support of the French ; and though the latter were not yet prepared to declare openly in favour of the Americans, they gave them secret assistance. Many French officers **proceeded** to America to offer their services, among whom the most distinguished by rank and fortune was the young Marquis de La Fayette, who was not yet twenty years of age. The Americans gave him the rank of major-general, and he undertook to serve without emolument. In England, Chatham **again** appeared in the House of Lords and made an eloquent appeal for conciliating America, but without success. The exertions of Chatham in this cause were noble, enlightened, and patriotic.—*D. Hume.*

55. ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF THE GAULS.

Women were admitted into all the assemblies where questions of peace and war were debated. **Such** among the men whose duty it was to **enforce** silence, had a right to cut off a piece of the dress of **him** who was too noisy. A man too corpulent was condemned to a fine, which was greater or less in proportion as his corpulency increased or diminished. When a girl was marriageable, her father invited the young men of the district to dine. She might choose **him** whom she liked best ; and as a mark of the preference which she gave him, he was the first to whom she presented the basin to make his ablutions.

The Gauls often committed the settlement of their difference to two ravens. The parties placed two cakes of flour soaked in wine and oil upon the same board, which they carried to the border of a certain lake. Two ravens were soon seen pouncing upon the cakes, **scattering** one **about**, and eating the **whole** of the other. The party whose cake had only been scattered about, gained his cause.

56. PROGRESS.

It is pleasing to reflect that the public mind of England has softened while it has ripened, and that we have, in the course of

ages, become, not only a wiser, but also a kinder people. There is scarcely a page of the history or lighter literature of the seventeenth century which does not contain some proof that our ancestors were less humane than their posterity. The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families, though not more efficient than at present, was infinitely harsher. Masters, well born and bred, were in the habit of beating their servants. Pedagogues knew no way of **imparting** knowledge but by beating their pupils. Husbands, of decent station, were not ashamed to beat their wives. The implacability of hostile factions was **such as** we can scarcely conceive.—*Macaulay*.

57. FIDELE.

Fidele, the famous Swedish dog, was young and strong when his master died. He followed his master's funeral to the churchyard of Saint Mary in Stockholm ; and when the grave was **filled up**, he **laid** himself down **upon it**. It was in vain that a number of persons tried to **entice him away** : he resisted all their efforts.

A lady, touched by this faithful affection, brought him food every day ; and during the winter, she sent him carpets and blankets. The dog, constant in his grief, remained several years on the grave, summer and winter, day and night, **with** his eyes constantly fixed on the resting-place of **him** whom neither absence nor time could efface from his memory.

58. THE CLOAK.

Several soldiers came to a village in a time of war, and asked for a guide. They **desired** an old labourer to go with them. It was very cold—snow was falling, and the wind was very violent. He begged the peasants to lend him a cloak, but they refused to listen to his request. Only a **strange** old man, who had been driven from his **home** by the war, had pity on the labourer, and gave him his old cloak, though he was very poor. The soldiers **marched away**. Late in the evening a handsome young officer, dressed in a splendid uniform, and with an order on his breast, **rode** into the village ; he desired to be led to the old man who had lent his cloak to the guide. When the kind old man saw the officer, he **gave** a loud **cry** : 'That is my son

Rudolf,' he exclaimed, and ran towards him to embrace the youth. Rudolf had been obliged to become a soldier several years before, and as he was very upright and brave, **as well as** clever, he had been made an officer. He had **heard nothing** of his father, who had formerly been a merchant in a large town ; but he had recognised the old cloak, and the story of the guide had convinced him that his father was **now** living in this village. The father and son shed tears of joy, and the people who **stood around** them wept with them.

59. THE VAIN COCK.

A cock stood on a high wall and said : 'No one is so tall as I am. No one has such fine plumes, or such a bright-red comb. The hens all **mind** what I say. I call them, and they come. I give them a worm to eat, and I **stand by** and say : "Eat it, eat it, my good hens, don't **mind** me ; don't be **shy**. I am very glad to see you like it. I can find you more when I **please**."' 'That cock makes such a noise,' said a man who came into the yard, 'that I must kill him, if he does not be **quiet**.' The cock heard what he said, and got down from the wall, and hid in the barn. Here he would have had no food, but the hens found him, and brought him some. He grew quite meek and still, and when he got on the wall, it was to see that the man was out of sight. If he was far off, the cock **would give** one long crow, and then run back to the barn as fast as he could ; but if he were **within** sight or hearing, master cock had not a word to say.

60. LORD WELLINGTON'S LETTER TO GENERAL FREYRE.

'24th of December, 1813.

'The question between these gentlemen (the Spanish Generals) and myself, is to know if they shall or shall not pillage; and I have been obliged to adopt severe measures against the troops of General Morillo. I am sorry that these measures are displeasing to the gentlemen ; but the acts of which I complain are much more dishonourable to them than the measures that they have rendered necessary. . . .

'If I were villain enough to suffer pillage, do you not see

that France, **however** rich she may be, would be exposed to complete ruin? . . .

‘General Morillo has himself said to General Hill that it was impossible to prevent the mischief; that there was not a **single** soldier or officer in the Spanish army who had not received letters from his family in which they were enjoined to take advantage of the occasion and to fill their pockets in France. It is, therefore, my **place** to stop these disorders; and all that I regret is that the Spanish Generals will not understand that all the measures that I have taken were strictly and absolutely necessary.’

61. THE PARROTS.

A tradesman, who had a shop in the Old Bailey, London, opposite the prison, **kept** two parrots, a green and a grey. The green parrot was taught to speak when there was a knock at the street-door; the grey, **whenever** the bell rang; but they only knew two short phrases of English. The house in which they lived had an **old-fashioned** projecting **front**, so that the **first-floor** could not be seen from the pavement on the same side of the way; and, **on** one occasion, they were left outside the window **by themselves**, when some one knocked at the street-door. ‘Who is there?’ said the green parrot. ‘The man with the leather,’ was the reply; to which the bird answered: ‘Oh! oh!’ The door not being opened, the stranger knocked a second time. ‘Who is there?’ said green **poll**. ‘Who is there?’ exclaimed the man. ‘Why don’t you **come down**?’ ‘Oh! oh!’ repeated the parrot. This so enraged the stranger, that he rang the bell furiously. ‘Go to the gate,’ said a new voice, which belonged to the grey parrot. ‘To the gate?’ repeated the man, who saw no **such** entrance, and who thought that the servants were **bantering** him. ‘What gate?’ he asked, stepping back to view the premises. ‘New-gate,’ responded the grey, just as the angry **applicant** discovered who had been answering his summons.—*Goldsmith*.

62. THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Riding one day with Mr. Commissary Marriott, the Duke of Marlborough was overtaken by rain. The commissary asked his servant, who rode behind him, to give him his cloak; and

the servant gave it to him. The Duke also asked for his cloak ; his servant did not bring it, and he asked for it a second time. The man, who was arranging his saddle, answered him in an angry tone, 'If it were raining stones, you **must wait** till I can get it.' The Duke merely turned to Mr. Marriott, saying : 'I **would** not have that fellow's temper for the world.'—*Mrs. Thomson.*

63. INSURED.

The engine of an ordinary railway train **broke down mid-way** between two stations. As an express train was momentarily expected to arrive at the spot, the passengers were urgently **called upon** to **get out** of the carriages. A countryman in **leather breeches** and **top-boots**, who sat in a corner of one of the carriages, comfortably swathed in a travelling blanket, obstinately refused to budge. In vain the porter begged him to come out, saying the express would reach the spot in a minute, and the train would in all probability be dashed to pieces. The traveller pulled an insurance ticket out of his breeches pocket, exclaiming, 'Don't you see I've insured my life ;' and with that he **set up a horse laugh**, and **sank back** into his corner. They had to **force him out** of the train, and an instant afterwards the express **ran into** it.

64. NO TREASON, BUT FELONY.

Dr. Heyward had written a work on the dethronement of Richard II., in which he expressed sentiments highly displeasing to Queen Elizabeth. She sent him to the Tower, and **might** have sent him to the scaffold, thinking that the book was more important than it really was. She asked Lord Bacon if it did not contain treason. 'No,' replied Bacon, wishing to save his friend, 'not treason, but a great deal of felony.' 'Felony !' exclaimed the Queen, 'how so ?' 'Because,' said the lawyer, 'he has stolen **most** of his expressions and thoughts from Tacitus.' The Queen laughed and pardoned.—*London Prisons.*

65. ACQUITTED ON HIS OWN CONFESSION.

A notorious thief, on being **tried** for his life, confessed the robbery he was **charged** with. The judge **hereupon**

directed the jury to find him guilty on his own confession. The jury having laid their heads together, declared him *not guilty*. The judge bade them consider of it again ; but still they brought in their verdict *not guilty*. The judge asked the reason. The **foreman** replied, 'There is reason enough, for we all know him to be one of the greatest liars in the world.'

66. PERSEVERANCE.

Perseverance is a prime quality in every pursuit. Youth is, too, the time of life to acquire this inestimable habit. Men fail **much** oftener from **want** of perseverance than from want of talent and good disposition. **As** the race was not to the hare, but to the tortoise, **so** the success in study is not to **him** who is in haste, but to him who proceeds with a steady and even step. It is not to a want of taste, or of desire, or of disposition to learn that we have to ascribe the rareness of good scholars, **so much as** to a want of patient perseverance.—*William Cobbett.*

67. EXECUTION OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The sheriff repulsed Sir Hugh Ceeston from the scaffold. '**Never fear,**' said Raleigh to his old friend, 'I am sure to have a place.' A man, who was quite bald, advanced to look at the condemned hero, and to pray for him. Sir Walter took his own cap from his head and placed it on the head of the old spectator, saying: 'Take it, my friend; you will **want** it more than I.' Then, turning to some noble friends, he exclaimed: 'I have a long journey to make and must say **good-bye.**' On reaching the scaffold, he said quietly: 'Now I am going to God;' and touching the axe, he added: 'This is a sharp medicine, but it will cure all diseases.' The executioner **shrunk** from beheading the illustrious man, until the bold knight said to him: 'What dost thou fear? Strike, man!' A moment after he was dead.—*Catherine Sinclair.*

68. THE CAPITULATION OF BAYLEN.

General Castaños had **grown old** in a court, for which he was more adapted than for a camp. The hot weather and the baggage with which the French had encumbered themselves,

and the **self-sufficiency** of their commander, gained for him the victory of Baylen. He had the good sense and modesty to ascribe his success to those circumstances. The French general, Dupont, preserved his vanity even in his chagrin. When he **delivered** his sword to Castaños, he said : ' You may well be proud of this day, general. It is remarkable that I have never lost a pitched battle till now, I who have been in more than twenty and gained them all ! ' ' It is **the more** remarkable,' replied drily the sarcastic Spaniard, ' because I never was in **one** before in my life.'—*Lord Holland*.

69. DISHONOUR A SUFFICIENT PUNISHMENT.

When the Empress Catherine received deputies from all the provinces of her vast empire, she asked two Scythians what laws they thought best adapted to their nation. ' Our laws are **few**,' said one of them, ' and we **want no more**.' ' What ! ' exclaimed the Empress, ' are theft and murder never found amongst you ? ' ' We have such crimes,' answered the deputy, ' and they are punished ; the man who deprives another of life wrongfully is put to death.' ' But,' added the Empress, ' what is your punishment for theft ? ' ' How ! ' exclaimed the Scythian, ' is it not sufficiently punished by detection ? '—*Sir John Carr's Travels*.

70. ETIQUETTE.

It is related, in a Book on Etiquette, that George IV., when he was Prince of Wales, one day bowed to everyone who saluted him in the streets, till he came to the man who swept the **crossing**, whom he passed without notice. The writer who relates this circumstance gravely discusses whether the Prince was **right** in making this exception, and decides in favour of His Royal Highness, saying : ' To salute a beggar without giving him **anything** would be a mockery, and to stop, in order to give him sixpence, would be **like** ostentation in a prince.'—*C. Sinclair*.

71. MARY'S **PET** LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And **everywhere** that Mary went,
The lamb was **sure** to go.

He went with her to school one day ;
 That was against the rule ;
 It made the children laugh and play,
 To see a lamb at school.

So the teacher **turn'd** him **out**,
 But still he **linger'd** near,
 And waited patiently **about**,
 Till Mary did appear.

And then he ran to her, and **laid**
 His head upon her arm,
 As if he said, I'm not afraid ;
 You'll **keep** me **from** all harm.

'What makes the lamb love Mary so ?'
 The eager children cry ;
 '**Why**, Mary loves the lamb, you know,'
 The teacher did reply.

Laurie's Graduated Series.

72. TAKING OF DELHI.

Delhi, the stronghold of the rebels, was **assaulted** on the 14th of September, 1857, and after a bloody contest, was completely subjugated on the 20th of the same month. The **enemy** had abandoned their camp beyond the walls. They were pursued by our troops, who killed a great number of them. The king and queen of Delhi were made prisoners. The two sons and a grandson of the king were also captured and immediately **shot**. Our loss was great, and we have to regret among the heroes of that day the loss of General Nicholson, who died of his wounds. That siege is one of the most remarkable, as the number of the rebels was at least three times as great as that of the besiegers.

73. HAVELOCK'S GENERAL ORDER TO HIS TROOPS AFTER THE BATTLE OF CAWNPORE.

Soldiers ! Your general is satisfied and more than satisfied with you. He has never seen steadier troops. But your labours are **only** beginning. Between the 7th and the 16th

instant, you have, under the Indian sun of July, **marched** 126 miles and **fought four actions**. But your comrades at Lucknow are in peril; Agra is besieged; Delhi still the focus of mutiny and rebellion. Three cities have to be saved; two strong places to be blockaded. Your general is confident that he can effect all these things and restore this part of India to tranquillity, **if** you **only** second him with your efforts, and if your discipline is equal to your valour.

Highlanders! It was my earnest desire to afford you the opportunity of showing how your predecessors conquered at Maida:—you have not degenerated. Assaye was not won by a more silent, compact, and resolute charge than was the village near Jausemow on the 16th **instant**.—*W. Broath.*

74. DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

They carried him to his lodgings, and laid him down upon a couch. The pain of his wound increased. He spoke with difficulty and at intervals. He was firm and **composed** to the last; once only, speaking of his mother, he showed great emotion. 'You know,' said he to his old friend, Colonel Anderson, 'that I always wished to die thus. . . . I hope,' he exclaimed, 'the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice!' . . . These precious sentences were among the last he uttered: his sufferings were not long: he expired with the hand of Colonel Anderson pressed firmly in his own.

Soon after nightfall the remains of Sir John Moore were quietly interred in the citadel of Corunna. Soldiers dug his grave; soldiers laid him in the earth. He was buried in his military cloak, and was left asleep and alone upon a bastion—a bed of honour well chosen for a hero's resting-place.—*Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington, by Major Moyle Sherer.*

75. EXTRACTS FROM BEETON'S BOOK OF ANECDOTES.

Two men of **fashion** meeting a beautiful lady in a narrow street in Glasgow, her ear caught the following observations: 'I protest, Jack, this place is as narrow as Balaam's passage' (the lane so called in Glasgow). 'Yes,' said his companion, 'and

like Balaam I'm stopped by an angel.' 'And I,' retorted the lady, 'by the *ass* !'

*

An eminent lawyer visited the theatre, when the play enacted was 'Macbeth.' In the scene where Macbeth, questioning the witches in the cavern, says, 'What is't you do?' they answer, 'A *deed* without a *name*.' This phrase struck the ears of the lawyer, who turned to a friend and said, '**Why**, then, it's *void*.'

*

A student, being asked what progress he had made in the study of medicine, modestly replied : 'I hope I shall soon be fully qualified as **physician**, for I think I am now able to cure a child.'

*

To all letters soliciting his 'subscription' to **anything**, Lord Erskine had a regular form of reply, namely : 'Sir, I feel much honoured by your **application** to me, and **beg** to subscribe (here the reader had to **turn over leaf**) myself, your very obedient servant,' &c.

*

A servant of an old **maiden lady**, a **patient** of Dr. Poole, of Edinburgh, was under orders to go to the doctor every morning to report the state of her health, how she had slept, &c., with strict injunctions always to add, 'with her compliments.' At length one morning the girl brought the following startling message : 'Miss S——'s compliments, and she died last night at eight o'clock !'

*

: A polemical writer asked a friend's opinion of a pamphlet which he had **just** published. 'It has only one fault,' replied his friend, 'it is much too long.' 'That is easily **accounted** for,' rejoined the author; 'I had not time to make it shorter.'

*

: A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon, which one of his auditors commended. 'Yes,' said the gentleman to whom it was mentioned, 'it was a good sermon, but he stole it.' This was repeated to the preacher. He resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract. 'I am not,' replied the aggressor, 'very apt to retract my words; but in this **instance** I **will**. I said you had stolen the sermon. I find I was **wrong**, for on returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, *I found it there*.'

When the battle of the Boyne was lost, the French alone retreated in good order. James the Second's precautions for escape were perfectly successful; he **went off** under the protection of General Saarsfield's regiment of cavalry, and **swept along** as fast as fear could carry him to Dublin. **Meanly** enough he endeavoured to throw the blame of the defeat on the brave Irish. As he reached the castle of Dublin, and Lady Tyrconnell advanced to meet him, he said to her, 'Your countrymen, the Irish, madam, can run very quick.' The stinging answer was, 'Your majesty **exceeds** them in this as in everything else, *for you have won the race!*'

*

Dr. Henniker being in conversation with the Earl of Chatham, his lordship asked him for a definition of wit. 'Wit,' replied the doctor, 'is what a pension given by your lordship to your humble servant would be, *a good thing well applied.*'

*

Mr. Nicholls relates that he **happened** to be with Johnson, in Bolt Court, on the day that Henderson, the celebrated actor, was **introduced** to him. The conversation turning on dramatic subjects, Henderson asked the doctor's opinion of 'Dido,' and of Joseph Reed, its author. 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'I never did the man an injury, *yet he would read his tragedy to me!*'

*

Cumberland being asked his opinion of Sheridan's 'School for Scandal,' replied: 'I'm astonished that the town can be so duped! I went to see his comedy, and never laughed once from beginning to end.' This observation being repeated to Sheridan, 'That's ungrateful of him,' cried he, 'for I went to see his tragedy the other night, and did nothing **but** laugh from beginning to end.'

*

A gentleman **waited on** Douglas Jerrold to ask his aid in **behalf** of a mutual friend in distress. It was not the first time such an appeal had been made to him for the same person. On this occasion, therefore, the agent was received in **any other but** a complying humour. 'Well,' said Jerrold, 'how much does — owe this time?' 'Why, just a four and two noughts will, I think,' replied the petitioner, 'put him **straight.**' 'Well, then, **put me down** for one of the *noughts,*' said Jerrold.

*

The Duke of Buckingham once said to Sir Robert Viner,

'I am absolutely afraid that I shall die a beggar.' 'At the rate you go on,' replied Sir Robert, 'I am afraid *you will live one.*'

*

A coxcomb, teasing Dr. Parr with an account of his petty ailments, complained that he could never go out without catching cold in his head. '~~No wonder,~~' returned the doctor; 'you always go out without **anything** in it.'

*

Lord North was accustomed to sleep during the parliamentary harangues of his adversaries, leaving Sir Grey Cooper to note down **anything** remarkable. During a debate on shipbuilding a tedious speaker treated the subject historically, commencing with a description of Noah's ark, **tracing** the progress of the art regularly downwards. When he came to the Spanish Armada, Sir Grey inadvertently awoke the slumbering premier, who inquired at what era the honourable gentleman had arrived. Being answered, 'We are now in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,'—'Sir Grey,' said he, 'why did you not let me sleep a century or two more?'

*

The satirical epitaph written upon King Charles the Second at his own request by his witty favourite, the Earl of Rochester, was not more severe than just :

'~~Here lies~~ our sovereign lord the King,
Whose word no man relies on ;
Who never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise **one** !'

'This,' observed the merry monarch, when he first read this epitaph, 'is easily accounted for—*my discourse is my own*, my actions are the **ministry's.**'

*

Beaumarchais, the author of 'The Marriage of Figaro,' was the son of a provincial watchmaker, but raised himself to fame, wealth, and rank by the force of his talents. An insolent young nobleman undertook to wound his pride by an allusion to his humble origin ; and, handing him his watch, said, 'Examine it, sir ; it does not **keep time** well. Pray **ascertain** the cause.' Beaumarchais extended his hand awkwardly, as if to receive the watch, but **contrived** to let it fall on the pavement. 'You see, my dear sir,' replied he, 'you have applied to the **wrong** person ;

my father always declared that I was too awkward to be a watch-maker.'

*

One of the curiosities some time ~~since~~ shown at a public exhibition ~~professed~~ to be a skull of Oliver Cromwell. A gentleman present observed that it could not be Cromwell's as he had a very large head, and this was a small skull. 'Oh, I know all that,' said the exhibitor, undisturbed, 'but, you see, this was his skull when he was a boy.'

*

Lalande was once placed at dinner between Madame de Staël and Madame Récamier. 'How lucky I am,' exclaimed Lalande, '~~here I am~~ seated between wit and beauty——' 'And without possessing ~~either the one or the other,~~' added Madame de Staël.

*

James, Duke of York, visiting Milton, said to him, 'Do you not think your blindness is a ~~judgment upon you~~, for having written in defence of my father's murder?' 'Sire,' replied the poet, 'it is true I have lost *my eyes*; but if all calamitous ~~providences are~~ to be considered as judgments, you should remember that your father lost *his head*.'

*

The two Sheridans, father and son, were supping with Michael Kelly one night, at a period ~~when~~ young Tom ~~expected~~ to ~~get~~ into Parliament. 'I think, father (said he), that many men who are called great patriots in the Commons are great ~~humbugs~~. For my own part, I will pledge myself to no party, but write upon my forehead, in legible characters, '~~To be let~~!' 'And under *that*, Tom,' replied the father, 'write ~~unfurnished~~!'

76. THE FAIR SEX.

If you, ladies, are much handsomer than we, it is but just you ~~should~~ acknowledge that we have helped you, by voluntarily making ourselves ugly. Your superiority in beauty is ~~made up~~ of two things : first, the care which you take to increase your charms ; secondly, the zeal which we have shown to ~~heighten~~ them by the contrast of our finished ugliness—the shadow which we supply to your sunshine.

Your long, pliant, wavy tresses are ~~all the more~~ beautiful, ~~because~~ we cut our hair short ; your hands are all the whiter,

smaller, and more delicate, because we reserve to ourselves those toils and exercises which make the hands large and hard.

We have devoted entirely to your use flowers, feathers, ribbons, jewellery, silks, gold and silver embroidery. Still more to increase the difference between the sexes, which is your greatest charm, and to give you the handsome share, we have divided with you the hues of nature. To you we have given the colours that are rich and splendid, or soft and harmonious ; for ourselves we have kept those that are dark and dead. We have given you sun and light ; we have kept night and darkness.

We have monopolised the hard, stony roads that enlarge the feet ; we have let you walk only on carpets.

77. A SCHOOLBOY'S TRICK.

There was a boy in the class who **stood** always at the **top** ; **nor** could I with all my efforts supplant him. Day **came** after day, and still he kept his place, **do what I would**, till at length I observed that, when a question was **asked** him, he always fumbled with his fingers at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes ; and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure ; and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned, his fingers **sought** again **for** the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he **looked down** for it ; it was to be seen no more than he felt. He **stood** confounded, and I took possession of his place ; **nor** did he ever recover it, or ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his **wrong**. Often, in **after life**, has the sight of him smote me as I passed him ; and often have I resolved to make him some reparation ; but it ended in good resolutions. Though I never renewed my acquaintance with him, I often saw him ; for he filled some inferior office in one of the courts of law in Edinburgh. Poor fellow ! I believe he is dead : he **took** early to **drinking**.
—*Walter Scott (Autobiography.)*

78. ROGERS.

Rogers is silent and, it is said, severe. When he **does** talk, **he** talks well ; and on all subjects of taste his delicacy of expression is pure as his poetry. If you **enter** his house, his drawing-room, his library, you of yourself say : This is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not **bespeak** an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor. But this very delicacy must be the misery of his existence. Oh ! the **jarrings** his disposition **must** have encountered through life.—*Byron*.

79. MONEY.

Money is a very good servant, but a bad master. It **may** be accused of injustice towards mankind, **inasmuch** as there are only a **few** who make false money, whereas money makes many false men.

Men work for it, fight for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve, for it, lie for it, live for it, and die for it. And **all the while** from the cradle to the grave, Nature and God are ever thundering in our ears the solemn question—‘What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?’ This madness for money is the strongest and the lowest of the passions ; it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in human affections ; and even traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal world.

A vain man’s motto is, ‘win gold and wear it ;’ a generous man’s, ‘win gold and share it ;’ a miser’s, ‘win gold and spare it ;’ a profligate’s, ‘win gold and spend it ;’ a broker’s, ‘win gold and lend it ;’ a fool’s, ‘win gold and **end** it ;’ a gambler’s, ‘win gold and lose it ;’ a wise man’s, ‘win gold and use it.’

80. ST. SWITHIN’S DAY.

On July 15 we have St. Swithin’s day—memorable **from** the tradition that, if there **should** be rain on that day, wet weather would continue **for** forty days afterwards. This **conceit** has its origin in one of the fables of the Latin Church, which **reads** as

follows : St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, before his demise, which occurred in the year 868, desired that he **might be** buried in the open churchyard and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops ; and his request was **complied with** ; but the monks **on** his being canonised, considering it disgraceful for the saint to lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done with solemn procession **on** July 15,—it rained, however, so violently for forty days, that the design was abandoned.’

81. LEARNED MEN AND POLITICAL EVENTS.

When the news came to Weimar of the revolution in Paris, which raised Louis Philippe to the throne, it **set** everyone in a commotion. Soret went in the afternoon to see Goethe. ‘Now,’ said the poet, ‘what do you think of the great event ? The volcano has come to an eruption : all is in flames.’ ‘A frightful story,’ replied Soret, ‘but **what else** could be expected under **such** bad government ? It was **but** natural that all the blundering of the ministry should end in the expulsion of the Bourbons.’ ‘We do not seem to understand each other,’ said Goethe, ‘I am not speaking of these people, but of something quite different. I am speaking of the contest, so important for science, between Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, which has **come to** an open rupture in the Academy.’

That little conversation is entirely in the spirit of the famous saying of the Abbé Dangeau. When he heard of the disasters of Blenheim and Ramilies, and of the danger with which his country was threatened, he laid his hand on his desk, and could say with a smile of triumph : ‘**Come what may**, I have safe here 3,000 verbs, all rightly conjugated.’

82. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE QUAKER.

Among the most earnest and active of those who advocated the suppression of the slave-trade was William Allan, a Quaker gentleman, remarkable **in his day** for benevolence and eccentricity. Every public man among his own countrymen knew him ; and he had been in correspondence with almost all the leading princes and statesmen of the Continent. The Duke

was therefore more amused than surprised when Mr. Allan **waited upon** him at his hotel one morning, and addressed him thus :—‘ Friend, I must go to Verona.’ Duke : ‘ That is impossible ; haven’t you read the order, that nobody is to **be** allowed to enter the town, unless he belong to one of the Embassies ? ’ Allan : ‘ Friend, I must go to Verona, and thou must enable me to do so.’ Duke : ‘ How can I do that ? you don’t hold any office, and I have none to give you.’ Allan : ‘ Friend, I must go to Verona, and thou must **carry me thither**.’ Duke : ‘ Well, if I must, I must ; but the only thing I can do for you is to make you one of my couriers : if you like to **ride** as my courier, you may do so.’ Allan : ‘ Friend, I told thee that I must go to Verona, and that thou must carry me thither ; I will ride as thou desirest, and am ready to set out immediately.’ And the Quaker did ride as the Duke’s avant-courier, and, reaching his destination before his Grace, **introduced** himself to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and **lectured** them on the iniquity of the traffic in negroes.—*Memoir of the Duke of Wellington, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.*

83. OLIVER CROMWELL.

Were we to set up a comparison between Oliver Cromwell and **any** of the renowned generals of modern times, we should do flagrant injustice to both parties. A man can be fairly estimated only when brought into contrast with those who were his personal rivals in the art which they practised ; because in all arts, and in the art of war more, perhaps, than in others, such changes occur from age to age, that between those who were accounted masters in each, few points of resemblance are to be found. No man would think of comparing the shipbuilder of Charles the First’s time with the shipbuilder of the nineteenth century ; and as little may the military leader in the Civil Wars be contrasted with the late Emperor of the French, or the Duke of Wellington. But if we confine our attention to the times in which he lived—if we compare Cromwell with Prince Rupert, with Charles himself, with Massey, and even with Leslie—it will be found that he far **excelled** them all in every point necessary to the formation of a great military character. He was not less brave than the bravest of them ; he **fell short** of none in ac-

tivity ; he was more vigilant than **any** ; calculated more justly ; and, above all, surpassed them in his powers of reading men's passions. Yet, we do not hesitate to avow our persuasion, that nature, though she gave him all the qualifications required to produce a *soldier*, **intended** Cromwell for a politician or a statesman rather than for a *general*.—*Lives of the most eminent British Military Commanders, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.*

84. MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC.

The discussions which one occasionally hears about the superiority or inferiority of Monarchy **as** it exists in England, as compared with Republicanism **as** it exists in the United States, are idle. Let each nation cherish the form of freedom which it possesses, **lest** in changing the form it should lose the substance. In politics, depending as they do largely **on** tradition and habit, on the adaptation of the character and the moulding of the life to the medium which surrounds them, form and substance, though logically distinct, are in practice inseparable. A Monarchy which should essay to become a Republic, and a Republic which should strive to turn itself into a Monarchy, would probably lose in the process the freedom which is common to **both**, and which alone makes **either** system valuable. Each would abandon the safeguards which it has, but it **might fail** to acquire others. The positive advantage of Monarchy is that it forms a constant element in the life of States, and prevents that solution of continuity which is the great danger of a purely Parliamentary system. Changes of party in the Government, without this qualification and corrective, are a series of small revolutions. The nation which is subject to them lives under a succession of shocks. There is no power above rival parties to harmonise and temper these operations and to make each change fit into the system.

85. CROWNED HEADS AND LITERARY CULTURE.

Learning, on its revival, was held in high estimation by the English princes and nobles. The four successive sovereigns, Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, may be admitted into the class of authors. Queen Catharine Parr translated a book ;

Lady Jane Grey, considering her age and her sex and station, may be regarded as a prodigy of literature. Queen Elizabeth wrote and translated several books, and she was familiarly **acquainted** with the Greek as well as Latin tongue. It is **pretended** that she made an extemporary reply in Greek to the University of Cambridge, who had **addressed** her in that language. It is certain that she answered in Latin without premeditation, and in a very **spirited** manner, to the Polish ambassador, who had been **wanting in respect** to her. When she had finished, she turned about to her courtiers and said, 'S'death, my lords,' (for she was much addicted to swearing,) 'I have been obliged to **scour up** my old Latin, that hath long **lain rusting**.' Elizabeth, even after she was queen, did not entirely drop the ambition of appearing as an author; and, **next to** her desire or ambition for beauty, this seems to have been the chief object of her vanity.—*Hume*.

86. THE GOVERNMENT OF ELIZABETH.

It has long been the fashion, a fashion introduced by Mr. Hume, to describe the English monarchy in the sixteenth century as an absolute monarchy. And such undoubtedly it appears to a superficial observer. Elizabeth, it is true, often spoke to her Parliament in language as haughty and imperious as that which the Great Turk would **use** to his divan. She punished with great severity members of the House of Commons who, in her opinion, carried the freedom of debate too far. She assumed the power of legislating **by means of** proclamations. She imprisoned her subjects without bringing them to a legal trial. Torture was often employed, in defiance of the laws of England, **for the purpose** of extorting confessions from those who were shut up in her dungeons. . . . Severe restraints were imposed on political and religious discussion. The number of presses was at one time limited. No man could print without a license; and every work had to undergo the scrutiny of the Primate or the Bishop of London. Persons whose writings were displeasing to the court were cruelly mutilated, like Stubbs, or put to death, like Penry. . . .

Such was her government. Yet we know that it was loved by the great body of those who lived under it. We know that,

during the fierce contests of the sixteenth century, both the hostile parties spoke of the time of Elizabeth as of a golden age. That great queen has now been lying two hundred and thirty years in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, yet her memory is still dear to the heart of a free people.—*Macaulay*.

87. WELLINGTON AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD.

Uniting the characters of commander and of diplomatist, Sir Arthur Wellesley was commissioned to negotiate a treaty of peace between the Mahratta princes and the Nizam. One fine morning the prime minister of the court of Hyderabad came to beg an audience, with a most mysterious countenance, and in the course of the interview offered Sir Arthur an immense sum in exchange for a favour which, in his opinion, would not compromise him much and could **injure** no one. This honest man only wished to know beforehand what portions of territory and what advantages were reserved for his master in the treaty. Sir Arthur Wellesley looked at him quietly **for** some seconds, and then said, with the gravest face, 'It appears, then, that you are capable of keeping a secret.' 'Yes, certainly,' returned the mysterious personage with alacrity. '**So am I,**' added the English general smiling; and with a gesture not to be mistaken he **waved** his visitor to depart.—*T. Maurel*.

88. ROBERT HOUDIN.

Some years **ago**, the French Government requested M. Robert Houdin, the famous conjuror, to proceed to Algiers to **perform** before the principal Moslem chiefs, in the hope that he **might** succeed in shaking their confidence in the dervishes and marabouts, who were continually exciting insurrections by their pretended miracles.

One of the methods employed by the marabouts to increase their importance was to induce a belief in their invulnerability. One of them, for instance, **would** load a gun and order a spectator to **fire** at him; but the charge did not **explode**—**of course** the **touch-hole** had been **stopped**. To destroy the effect of this, Houdin declared that he possessed a talisman rendering

him invulnerable, and defied **anyone** to hit him. In a second an Arab leaped on the stage, and expressed his desire to kill the magician. Houdin handed him a pistol, bidding him see that it was unloaded. Then he was ordered to put a double charge of powder, and a ball he had previously marked. He fired—and Houdin **produced** the bullet in the centre of an apple he held on the point of a knife. A general stupefaction was visible on the faces of the **audience** ; but the marabout suddenly caught up the apple and rushed away with it ; **feeling** convinced that he had obtained a magnificent talisman.

The last trick was performed on a Moor of about twenty years of age. He was led to a table in the centre of the stage, after mounting **which** an extinguisher was put over him. Houdin and his servant then lifted up the table, carried it to the **foot-lights**, and **turned it over**—the Moor had disappeared ! The terror of the Arabs had reached its climax, and they rushed frantically from the theatre. The first object they saw on reaching the street was the young Moor.

89. A KNOTTY POINT SETTLED.

An honest hackney-coachman, who had had a tolerably good day, after taking care of his horses, retired to the coach-house to examine his accounts.

Our John, not suspecting that his master **happened to be** near him, began to divide his earnings, in a manner said to be not uncommon among the brothers of the whip, **as follows** :—‘ A shilling for master, a shilling for myself,’—which he continued till he came to an **odd** sixpence, which puzzled him a good deal, as he was willing to make a fair division. The master overhearing his perplexity, **called to him**, ‘ You may as well let *me* have that sixpence, John ; because *I* keep the horses, you know.’—*The Laughing Philosopher*.

90. THE 42ND AT THE ALMA.

The other battalions of the Highland brigade were approaching, but the 42nd—the far-famed ‘**Black Watch**’—had already **come up**. It was ranged in line. The ancient glory of the corps was a treasure now committed to the charge of

young soldiers new to battle ; but Campbell knew them—was sure of their excellence—and was sure, too, of Colonel Cameron, their commanding officer. Very eager—for the Guards were now engaged with the enemy's columns—very eager, yet silent and majestic, the battalion **stood** ready.

Before the action had begun, and whilst his men were still in column, Campbell had **spoken** to his brigade a few words—words simple, yet touched with the fire of warlike sentiment. 'Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this : **whoever** is wounded—I **don't care** what his rank is—whoever is wounded must lie where he falls till the **bandsmen** come to **attend** to him. No soldiers must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing, his name shall be stuck up in his parish church. Don't be in a **hurry** about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire. Be steady. Keep silence. Fire low. Now, men, the army will **watch** us ; make me proud of the Highland brigade !'

It was before the battle that this was addressed to the brigade ; and now when Sir Colin **rode up** to the corps which awaited his signal, he only gave it in two words ; but the two words he spoke were as the roll of the drum : 'Forward, 42nd !'
—*A. W. Kinglake (Invasion of the Crimea).*

91. A MILITARY SIGHT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, DURING THE
ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEAN WAR, MARCH 1855.

On Saturday, during the armistice, I came out upon the advanced French trench, **within** a few hundred yards of the Mamelon. The sight was strange beyond description. French, English, and Russian officers were going about saluting each other courteously as they passed, and **occasionally** entering into conversation ; and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar-lights, was **going on** in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plain and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, the invariable long grey coat over their uniforms. Some lively conversation began **to spring up**, in which the Russian officers **indulged** in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers when we were coming in to

take the place ; others, when we thought of going away. Some congratulated us upon the excellent opportunity we had of **getting** a good **look** at Sebastopol ; as the chance of a nearer view, except **on** similar occasions, was not in their opinion very probable.

The armistice was **over** about three o'clock. Scarcely had the white flag disappeared behind the parapet of the Mamelon, **before** a round shot from the sailor's battery went through one of the embrasures of the Russian work, and **dashed** up a great pillar of earth on each side. The Russians at once replied, and the noise of cannon soon **re-echoed** through the ravine.—*Russell (The War)*.

92. A WISH.

If I **were** to have the choice of a fairy gift, it should be none of the **many** things I **fixed upon** in my childhood, in **readiness** for such an occasion. It should be for a great winnowing fan, such as would, without injury to human eyes and lungs, **blow away** the sand which buries the monuments of Egypt. What a scene would be **laid open** then ! One statue and sarcophagus, brought from Memphis, was buried one hundred and thirty feet below the mound surface. Who **knows but** that the greater part of Old Memphis, and of other glorious cities, lies almost unharmed under the sand ? Who can say what armies of sphynxes might **start up** on the banks of the river, or **come forth** from the hill-sides of the interior, when the cloud of sand had been **wafted away** ? The ruins which we now go to study **might** then appear occupying only eminences, while **below might** be miles of colonnade, temples intact, and gods and goddesses safe in their sanctuaries. What quays along the Nile, and the banks of forgotten canals ! what terraces and flights of wide shallow steps ! what architectural stages might we not find for a thousand miles along the river, where now the orange sands lie **so** smooth and light **as** to show the track—the clear footprint—of every beetle that comes out to bask in the sun ! But it is **better** as it is !—*H. Martineau*.

93. AN ANECDOTE ON LOUIS XVIII.

After the Restoration in 1814, among the titled followers of Napoleon who were the most anxious to obtain employment at the court of Louis XVIII., none showed more servility or assiduity to accomplish his purpose than Fouché, Duc d'Otrante. He at last had a private interview with the king, **when** he expressed his desire to dedicate his life to his service.

Louis replied : 'You have occupied under Bonaparte a situation of great trust, which must have given you opportunities of knowing **everything** that passed, and of **gaining an insight** into the characters of men in public life, which could not easily **occur** to others. **Were I to decide** on attaching you to my person, I should previously **expect** that you would frankly inform me what were the measures, and who were the men that you employed in those days to obtain your information. I do not allude to my **stay** at Verona or Mittau—I was then surrounded by numerous adherents ; but at Hartwell, for instance—were you then well acquainted with what passed under my roof?' 'Yes, sire, every day the motions of your Majesty were made known to me.' 'Eh ! what ! surrounded as I was by trusted friends, who **could have betrayed** me? Who thus abused my confidence? I insist on your naming him immediately.' 'Sire, you urge me to say what must wound your Majesty's heart.' 'Speak, sir ; kings are **but** too subject to be deceived.' 'If you command it, sire, I must own that I was in correspondence with the Duc d'Aumont.' 'What ! De Pienne, who possessed my entire confidence? I must acknowledge,' added the king, with a malicious smile, 'he was very poor, he had many expenses, and living is very dear in England. Well, Mr. Fouché, it was I that dictated to him those letters which you received every week, and gave up to him twelve thousand out of the forty-eight thousand francs which you so regularly remitted to obtain an account of all that was passing in my family.'—*Memoirs of Thomas Raikes, Esq.*

94. MY OWN HEAD FITS BEST.

Henry VIII. being **at odds** with Francis I., king of France, resolved to send an ambassador with a very haughty and threat-

ening message ; for that purpose he made choice of Bishop Bonner, in whom he **reposed** great confidence. The bishop told him that his life would be in great danger if he should **use** such language to so **high-spirited** a king as Francis I. 'Be not afraid !' said Henry ; 'for if the King of France **were to put** you to death, I would take off **many** a head of those Frenchmen who are here in my power.' 'I believe so,' answered the bishop ; 'but of all those heads none would **fit** so well as my **own** !'—*The Laughing Philosopher.*

95. THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The long ascendancy which Louis XIV. had enjoyed, and the eminent merit of the tragic and comic dramatists, of the satirists, and of the preachers who had flourished under that magnificent prince, had made the French language predominant in Europe. Even in countries which had a national literature, and which could boast of names greater than those of Racine, of Molière, and of Massillon, in the country of Dante, in the country of Cervantes, in the country of Shakspeare and Milton, the intellectual fashions of Paris had been to a great **extent** adopted. Germany had not yet produced a single masterpiece of poetry or eloquence. In Germany, therefore, the French taste reigned without rival and without limit. Every youth of rank was taught to speak and write French. That he should speak and write his own tongue with politeness, or even with accuracy and facility, was regarded as comparatively an unimportant object.—*Macaulay.*

96. POWER SHOWS THE MAN.

Plutarch **raises** the question without settling it, whether change of fortune really changes a man's temper, or whether power merely discovers the bad qualities which have **hitherto** been concealed. The answer to the question is not difficult ; **most** men, nearly all, are capable of crimes under certain circumstances. Fortunately for the world, opportunity does not come to all. Experience shows that power, place, opportunity, prosperity, and temptation discover in a man qualities unknown to others, and not suspected even by himself. Sometimes the

man becomes great and noble; sometimes mean, cruel, and contemptible. It is power which gives the greatest opportunity for the display of bad qualities. . . . A Greek said truly that power shows the man.—*Long's Decline of the Roman Republic.*

97. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

His is one of those mixed characters which it is difficult to praise or blame without the risk of doing them more or less than justice. He has talents which the event has proved to be sufficient to make him the second (and, now that Napoleon has gone, the first) general of the age, but which could not make him a tolerable minister. Confident, presumptuous, and dictatorial, but frank, open, and good-humoured, he **contrived** to rule in the Cabinet without mortifying his colleagues, and he has brought it to ruin without forfeiting their regard. **Choosing** with a very slender stock of knowledge to take upon himself the sole direction of every department of Government, he completely **sank** under the burden. Originally imbued with the principles of Lord Castlereagh and the Holy Alliance, he brought all those predilections with him into **office**. Incapable of foreseeing the mighty events with which the future was big, and of comprehending the prodigious alteration which the moral character of Europe had undergone, he **pitted** himself against Canning in the Cabinet, and **stood up** as the assertor of maxims **both** of foreign and domestic policy which that great statesman saw were no longer **fitted** for the times we live in.—*Greville's Sketches.*

98. DEATH OF HENRY VIII.

The king was **now** approaching **fast** towards his end; and fearing **lest** Norfolk should escape him, he sent a message to the Commons, by which he **desired** them to hasten the bill, **on pretence** that Norfolk **enjoyed** the dignity of earl marshal, and it was necessary to appoint another, who might officiate at the ensuing ceremony of installing his son Prince of Wales. The obsequious Commons obeyed his directions, though founded on so frivolous a pretence; and the king, having affixed the royal assent to the bill by commissioners, issued orders for the execution of Norfolk on the morning of the 29th of January. But news being carried to the Tower, that the king himself had expired that night, the

lieutenant deferred obeying the **warrant** ; and it was not thought advisable by the Council to begin a new reign by the death of the greatest nobleman in the kingdom, who had been condemned by a sentence so unjust and tyrannical.

The king's health had long been in a declining state ; but for several days all those near him plainly saw his end approaching. He was become so **froward**, that no one durst inform him of his condition ; and as some persons during this reign had **suffered** as traitors for foretelling the king's death, everyone was afraid **lest** in the transports of his fury he might on this pretence punish **capitally** the author of such friendly intelligence. At last Sir Anthony Denny ventured to disclose to him the fatal secret, and exhorted him to prepare for the fate which was awaiting him. He expressed his resignation, and desired that Cranmer **might be sent for** ; but before the prelate arrived he was speechless, though he still seemed to retain his senses. Cranmer **desired** him to give some sign of his dying in the faith of Christ : he squeezed the prelate's hand, and immediately expired, after a reign of thirty-seven years and nine months, and in the fifty-sixth year of his age.—*Hume*.

99. THE RHINOCEROS-BIRD.

Before I could reach the proper distance to fire, **several** rhinoceros-birds, by which he was **attended**, warned him of his impending danger by sticking their bills into his ear, and uttering their harsh, grating cry. Thus roused he suddenly sprang to his feet, and **crashed away** through the jungle at a rapid trot and I saw no more of him.

These rhinoceros-birds are constant **attendants** upon the hippopotamus and the four varieties of rhinoceros, their object being to **feed upon** the ticks and other parasitic insects that swarm upon these animals. They are of a greyish colour, and are nearly as large as a common thrush ; their voice is very similar to that of the mistletoe thrush. Many a time have these **ever-watchful** birds disappointed me in my **stalk**, and tempted me to invoke an anathema upon their devoted heads. They are the best friends the rhinoceros has, and rarely fail to awaken him, even in his soundest nap. 'Chukuroo' perfectly understands their warning, and, springing to his feet, he generally

first looks about him in every direction, after which he invariably **makes off**.—*Gordon Cumming*.

100. VAN AMBURGH.

A lion and tiger were, with one or two other animals, occupying one den, and had begun to scuffle and claw one another, when Van Amburgh opened the door at the back of the den, stepped in, seized each combatant by the neck, and threw them with extraordinary strength to opposite sides of the cage. The lion crouched down immediately, and ceased all resistance; but the tiger, who was a **later** importation, and had not yet been quite subdued, put his ears **back**, **flattened** himself against the floor, and was evidently **about** to spring. There was fierce instinctive rage in the whole demeanour of the animal. Van Amburgh, however, was not a man to approve of instinct, and he soon put a stop to its display by **dealing** such a terrific blow with a short iron bar on the tiger's nose, that the vanquished animal rolled on the floor, and could do nothing but moan and rub its nose for the rest of the performance.—*Wood (Anecdotes of Animal Life)*.

101. INDUSTRY, MECHANIC ART, AND SCIENCE IN THE ANIMAL CREATION.

The busy hive of human industry, **whether** in the department of the mechanic arts, or in the more subtle investigations of pure science, has its counterpart in the **several** classes of the subordinate creation. An ingenious writer thus **attempts** their analogy:—‘Spiders are geometricians, as are also bees, whose cells are **so** constructed **as**, with the least quantity of material, to have the **largest-sized** spaces and the least possible loss of interstices; the mole is a meteorologist; the nautilus is a navigator, for he **raises** and **lowers his sails**, **casts** and **weighs** anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions; while the whole tribe of birds are musicians. The beaver may be called a builder or architect; the marmot is a civil engineer, for he not only constructs houses and aqueducts, but also drains to keep them dry; caterpillars are silk-spinners; wasps are paper-manufacturers; the indefatigable ants are **day-labourers**; the

monkey a rope-dancer ; dogs are hunters ; pigs, scavengers ; and the torpedo and eel are electricians. If they were to ~~turn~~ authors, it has been suggested the eagle would excel in epic ; the sheep in pastoral poetry ; the horse in chivalry ; the elephant in philosophy ; the cow in agriculture ; the dog in drama ; the monkey in burlesque and low comedy ; the cat in sly sarcasm ; the goose in verbosity ; the owl in epitaphs and elegies ; the bear in waltzing ; the hog in philosophic Bacon ; the magpie and the parrot in plagiarism ; the turkey in vanity.

102. POOR JANE.

Ann and I met a girl about eight years of age. She **looked** thin and pale, and was very poor. She told us that her name was Jane, and that she lived in the small **thatched** hut on the **edge** of the moor. We asked her why her father did not work to **get** her food. Tears came into her eyes, and she said that her father had been ill for a month, and was now dead, and that her mother was too weak to work. The cow had been sold, she said, to buy food for her father, and now there was no milk for the baby. She had eaten no food all that day, for there was **none** in her house. Ann wept when she heard all this, and we took her home to our mother. Mother was very kind to poor Jane, and went with her to the hut on the edge of the moor, and took care of her mother. We were very glad that we had met her, and we were glad to help her.—*Chambers's Narrative Series.*

103. THE DOGS.

'**How** wretched our race is in this country !' said a poodle, who had been travelling. 'In that distant part of the world that men call India, there are some real dogs to be found yet ; dogs, my brothers—you will hardly believe me, though I have seen it with my own eyes—dogs who are not even afraid of a lion, and boldly attack him.' 'But,' inquired a **steady** pointer, 'do they **manage** to gain the victory over the lion ?' 'Gain the victory ?' answered the poodle. 'I cannot exactly say that. Nevertheless, **just** consider, to attack a lion !' 'Oh !' continued the pointer, 'if they do not overcome the lion, your praised dogs

in India are **but** little better than we are, but certainly a **good deal** more stupid.'—*Iessing*.

104. A FUTURE MARSHAL.

While **overlooking** the construction of a battery, which the enemy endeavoured to interrupt by their fire, Bonaparte called for **some one** who **could** write, to dictate an order. Instantly a young man **stepped out** of the ranks, and, resting his paper on the **breastwork**, began to write. A **shot** from the enemy's battery covered the letter with earth the moment it was finished. 'Thank you,' said the military secretary, 'we shall **want** no sand to dry the ink.' The gaiety and courage of the remark drew Bonaparte's attention to the young man, who became the celebrated Marshal Junot, Duc d'Abrantes.—*Cunningham*.

105. LIEUTENANT CROISIER.

At Damanhour, near Cairo, our head-quarters, a small troop of Arabs came to insult us by their presence. Bonaparte, who was at the window, indignant at this audacity, turned to young Croisier, aide-de-camp **in attendance**, saying: 'Here, Croisier, take some of the guides, and disperse these **ragamuffins**.' In an instant Croisier appeared in the plain with fifteen guides. The little band **engaged**. We beheld the combat from the window. But there appeared in the orders and in the attack a hesitation unexpected by the general. After a short but pretty obstinate combat, in which our horsemen retired as the Arabs advanced, the latter finally withdrew, unmolested and without loss. Bonaparte's anger could not be restrained; it was **vented** without measure upon poor Croisier on his return, and so harshly that he retired in tears. 'I will not survive this,' said the youth. The word 'coward' had been pronounced. At the siege of Acre, Bonaparte was **early** in the trenches, **attended** by Croisier, who leaped upon a battery. 'Croisier!' exclaimed the general, '**come down**—I command it to you—you have no **business** there.' The youth remained without returning an answer. An instant after a ball passed through his right thigh. Amputation was performed. The day of our departure he was placed upon a litter; but he died between Gaza and El Aryeh.

Seldom will his lonely resting-place be disturbed.—*Bourrienne's Memoirs.*

106. POPE SIXTUS V.

His father, whose name was Peretti, was a vine-dresser : not being able to bring up his son, he placed him **with** a farmer, who employed him in keeping his swine. A Franciscan friar, having met with him, took him for his guide in an unfrequented place, and **pleased with** the vivacity of his conversation, induced him to accompany him to his convent, where he was admitted. He soon manifested a love for learning, and afterwards acquired great reputation by his sermons. When raised to the Cardinalship, he took the name of Montalto, and retired from public affairs, appearing entirely devoted to study. From that time Montalto gradually assumed the appearance of a man bending under the weight of years ; he walked **with** his head resting on one shoulder, leaning on a staff, and incessantly coughed, as if **about to** expire. The parties that divided the Roman States thought him the **attest** of all men to be Pope, his easy temper giving them hopes that he would be Pope only by name, and that all the authority **would devolve** upon themselves ; he was therefore elected in 1585.

As soon as the tiara was placed upon his head, he threw away his staff, walked erect, and chanted *Te Deum* with a voice so strong that the roof of the chapel re-echoed with the sound.—*Aikin.*

107. DRESS AND TALENT.

Gérard, the famous French painter, when very young, was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, then of the Council of Napoleon. The young painter was **shabbily** attired, and his reception was extremely cold ; but Lanjuinais discovered in him such striking proofs of talent, good sense, and amiability, that **on** Gérard **rising** to take leave, he rose too, and accompanied his visitor to the ante-chamber. The change was so striking that Gérard could not avoid an expression of surprise. ‘My young friend,’ said Lanjuinais, ‘we receive an unknown person according to his dress—we take leave of him according to his merit.’

108. THE ARAB CHIEFTAIN.

An Arab chieftain, one of the most powerful of the princes of the desert, had come to behold for the first time a steamship. What impression the sight made on him it was impossible to judge. No indications of surprise escaped him ; every muscle preserved its wonted calmness of expression ; and on quitting, he merely observed, 'It is well ; but you have not brought a man to life yet !'—*Mrs. Inchbald.*

109. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Columbus was the first European who set foot on the new world which he had discovered. He landed in a rich dress, and with a naked sword in his hand. His men followed, and, kneeling down, they all kissed the ground which they had so long desired to see. They **next** erected a crucifix, and prostrating themselves before it, **returned thanks** to God for conducting their voyage to such a happy issue. They then took solemn possession of the country for the crown of Castile and Leon, with all the formalities which the Portuguese were accustomed to observe in acts of this kind in their new discoveries.—*Robertson's History of America.*

110. THE WISE OWL.

'Oh,' said an old owl, who **sat** on a tree, '**how** silly men are ! Indeed I think no one is wise but me. They all go out in the sun, and they do not seem to know that the sun shines only to **put** us all to **sleep**. It is very strange, for they hear me hoot at night, and they **might** think I should not be out if night were not the best time for going out. There are no mice to be had in the day. What can men do, I should like to know, without mice ? I know where there is a fat old mouse. I shall eat him to-night. He will not see me in the dark.' 'Oh, oh,' said a fat mouse who was near, 'I **wonder** if it is me the owl means to eat ? I will go out then, before **it is dark**, and take my supper.' So the mouse took his supper **by daylight**, and the owl had no supper at all that night. **Such** a wise bird as the owl is ! But I think she should not talk so loud.—*Chambers's Narrative Series.*

III. THE TREES AND THE AXE.

A woodman came into a forest to ask the trees to give him a handle for his axe. It seemed so modest a request that the principal trees at once agreed to it, and it was settled among them that the plain homely ash should furnish what was wanted. No sooner had the woodman fitted the **staff** to his purpose, than he began **laying about** him on all sides, felling the noblest trees in the wood. The oak now seeing the whole matter too late, whispered to the cedar, 'The first concession has lost all ; if we had not sacrificed our humble neighbour, we might have yet stood for **ages** ourselves.'—*Fanny*.

II2. THE BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

Murad Bey, at the head of 6,000 Mamelukes, and a host of Arabs and Fellahs, was intrenched at the village of Embabeh, awaiting the arrival of the French ; General Desaix arrived soon after **within** two miles of the spot. The heat was at this moment intense, and the soldiers were excessively fatigued, which induced Bonaparte to order his troops to halt. But as soon as the Mamelukes perceived the enemy's forces, they **formed** upon the plain in front of the right wing of the French. To the left of the Republicans rose the venerable Pyramids, whose imperishable masses have survived the fate of so many vast empires, braving the outrages of time ; behind their right flowed the Nile, and in the distance appeared the city of Cairo, the hills of Mokattan, and the fields of ancient Memphis. Napoleon, having issued his orders, placed himself in front of his army, and, pointing to the Pyramids, he exclaimed in a loud voice : 'Soldiers, think that from the height of those monuments forty centuries **look down** upon you.'—*A. Cunningham*.

II3. THE PUPILS OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

During the siege of Paris in 1814, the French artillery was served by the pupils of the Polytechnic School, young men between seventeen and twenty, who fought like lions. They were in **want** of **shot**, when a covered waggon **chanced** to arrive within sight ; they eagerly ran to **seize on** it, but finding that it contained nothing but bread, 'We do not **want** bread,'

they exclaimed, 'we want cannon balls !' A supply was immediately sent, but whether **through** treachery, or the confusion which prevailed, the balls were for cannon of a different calibre. At Montmartre, these young men, when their ammunition was expended, **got astride** their guns, determined to die rather than abandon their posts. The Emperor of Russia, on witnessing this cool act of heroism, ordered the firing to cease, and sent a flag of truce requesting them to surrender. This, however, they would not consent to do ; and they nobly remained at the post of honour, until the capitulation put an end to all belligerent operations.—*A. Cunningham.*

114. STORY OF AN ELEPHANT.

A female elephant, belonging to a gentleman in Calcutta, **broke loose** from her keeper, and **making her way** to the woods was lost. The unhappy keeper tried every means to vindicate himself ; but his master, angry at the loss of so valuable an animal, refused to listen to any of his excuses, **branded** him with dishonesty, and charged him with having sold the elephant. The unfortunate keeper was tried for the theft, and being convicted, was condemned to work on the roads for life, and his wife and children sold for slaves.

About twelve years after this event, this man, who was known to be **well acquainted** with taming elephants, was sent into the country with a party to assist in catching wild ones. They at last came upon a herd, amongst which the man fancied he saw the elephant, for the loss of which he had been condemned. He resolved to approach it ; **nor** could the strongest remonstrances of the party dissuade him from the attempt. As he advanced towards the animal, he called her by name, when she immediately recognized his voice ; she waved her trunk in the air as a token of salutation, and kneeling down, allowed him to mount her neck. She afterwards assisted in taking other elephants, and **decoyed** into the trap three young ones, to which she had given birth since her escape. The keeper returned to his master with the elephant ; and the singular circumstances attending her recovery being told, he regained his character ; and as a reward for his unmerited sufferings, had a pension settled on him for life.

115. THE RAVEN AND THE FOX.

A raven carried away a piece of poisoned meat in his claws, which the enraged gardener had thrown there to poison his neighbours' cats. He was just going to eat it on the top of an old oak, when a fox crept towards him, and cried : 'Hail, bird of Jupiter !' 'For whom do you take me?' asked the raven. 'For whom do I take you?' answered the fox. 'Are you not the active eagle, who is sent down daily from the right hand of Jupiter to feed me, poor creature, from that oak? Why do you disguise yourself? Do I not see the gift in your victorious claws, which Jupiter still sends me by you?' The raven was surprised and much pleased to be taken for an eagle. 'I must not deceive the fox,' thought he. Generously stupid, he allowed his prey to fall down, and flew proudly away. The fox caught the meat with a laugh, and devoured it with malicious joy. But his joy was soon turned to pain ; the poison began to **work**, and he died.

116. THE MISER.

'What an unhappy man I am !' said a miser to his neighbour. 'They have robbed me of the treasure I had buried in my garden last night, and they have put a worthless stone in its place.' 'But you would not have made any use of your treasure !' answered his neighbour. '**Just** imagine that the stone is your treasure ; and you will be **just** as happy as you were before !'

117. NAPOLEON A LIEUTENANT FOR SEVEN YEARS.

One day, on the parade, a young officer stepped out of the ranks, in extreme agitation, to complain that he had been ill-used, having been for five years a lieutenant, without being able to obtain promotion. 'Calm yourself,' said the Emperor Napoleon, 'I was seven years a lieutenant, and yet you see that a man may **push himself forward** in spite of all that.' Everybody laughed, and the young officer, suddenly cooled by those few words, returned to his place. This anecdote is told by Gourgaud. General Rapp speaks, in his 'Memoirs,' of another instance when the Emperor recalled this remarkable circumstance in his life. This time it was a general who complained

of a delay in his promotion. 'I spoil them,' cried Napoleon angrily ; then, turning towards Rapp, he added, 'It was not so in our time ; we did not advance so quickly ; do you remember that for seven years I was a mere lieutenant?' 'Well,' replied the courteous Alsatian, 'this is true ; but you took care to **make up** for time lost.'

118. THE CHERRY-STONE.

A little schoolboy pressed a cherry between his lips and threw away the **stone**. An old man picked it up and planted it in the ground, **much to the amusement** of the boy, who **laughed** at him for his pains.

Some time after the boy passed that way, and found the cherry-stone grown into a little shrub. The old man still tended it, and preserved it from injury. 'What is the **use** of all this trouble?' thought the boy.

When he became a man, he one day passed along the same road, and found the shrub **now** a tree, and laden with fruit, and at length he understood the old man's conduct.

119. THE PROTESTANT MARTYRS.

This bloody scene began in 1555 by the martyrdom of Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, and Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's. They were **examined** by commissioners appointed by the queen, with the chancellor at the head of them. It was **expected** that by their recantation they would bring those opinions into disrepute which they had so long inculcated ; but the persecutors were deceived, they both continued steadfast in their belief ; and they were accordingly condemned to be burned, Rogers in Smithfield, and Hooper in his own diocese at Gloucester. Rogers, beside the care of his own preservation, lay under very powerful temptations to deny his principles, and save his life ; for he had a wife whom he tenderly loved, and ten children ; but nothing could **move** his resolution. Such was his serenity after condemnation, that the jailers, we are told, waked him from a sound sleep on the approach of the hour appointed for his execution. He desired to see his wife before he died ; but Gardiner told him, that being a priest, he could

have no wife? When the faggots were placed around him, he seemed **no way** daunted at the preparation, but cried out, 'I resign my life with joy, in testimony of the doctrine of Jesus!' When Hooper was tied to the stake, a stool was set before him with the queen's pardon upon it, in case he should recant; but he ordered it to be removed, and prepared cheerfully to suffer his sentence, which was executed in its full severity. The fire, either from malice or neglect, had not been sufficiently kindled; so that his legs and thighs were first burned, and one of his hands dropped off, while with the other he continued to beat his breast. He was three-quarters of an hour in torture, which he bore with inflexible constancy.—*Goldsmith.*

120. THE MICE IN COUNCIL.

Once upon a time the mice being sadly distressed by the persecution of the cat, resolved to **call** a meeting to decide upon the best means of **getting rid** of this continual annoyance. Many plans were discussed and rejected; at last a young mouse **got up** and proposed that a bell should be hung round the cat's neck, that they might for the future always have notice of her coming, and so be able to escape. This proposition was **hailed** with the greatest applause, and was agreed to **at once** unanimously. **Upon which** an old mouse, who had sat silent all the while, got up and said that he considered the contrivance **most** ingenious, and that it would, no doubt, be quite successful; but he had only one short question to put, namely, which of them it was who would **bell the cat**?—*C. James.*

121. THE BEAR AND THE FOX.

One day the bear met the fox, who carried some fish he had stolen. 'Where did you **get these**?' asked the bear. 'Oh, my Lord Bruin, I've been **out fishing**, and caught them,' said the fox. **So** the bear wished to learn to fish too, and **bade** the fox tell him how he was to **set about** it. 'Oh, it is easy for you,' answered the fox, 'and soon learned. You have **only** to go upon the ice, and cut a hole, and **stick** your tail into it; and then you must **go on holding it** there **as long as** you can. You

are not to mind if your tail smarts a little ; that is when the fish bite. **The** longer you hold it, **the** more fish you'll **get** ; and then all at once you **take** it with a strong **pull**.' So the bear did as the fox had said, and held his tail a long, long time **down** the hole, till it was fast **frozen in**. Then he pulled it out with a **cross pull**, and it **snapped short off**. That is why Bruin **goes** about with a stumpy tail this **very** day.

122. AFFECTION OF HORSES.

Two Hanoverian horses had long served together, during the Peninsular War, in the German artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and they had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed, and after the engagement was **over**, the survivor was sent to his post as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly **looking about** in search of his companion, sometimes neighing, as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed on him was of no **avail**. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them. Shortly he died, not having tasted food from the time his companion was killed.—*Laurie's Grad. Series.*

123. THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant is very nervous, like almost all wild animals, and is easily **startled** by a sudden or unexpected noise. Instances are known where a man has been in great danger among a herd of wild elephants, and has saved himself by suddenly clapping his hands, by which action the animals were so startled that the man was enabled to escape and hide himself during their fright. A strange object also alarms an elephant exceedingly, and will frequently disturb his equanimity of mind.

All elephants have a great dislike to little animals, or animals that are little in comparison with themselves. In hunting, the elephants like to avoid the dogs, and evince great uneasiness if they hear the dogs following them. But nothing appears to discompose an elephant more than being followed by a horse, especially if it is going at a quick pace. The clatter of the hoofs seems to alarm elephants considerably even when they

see the horse, but their fear is increased when the sound comes from behind them. There are some animals which the elephant cannot endure, even when they are quiet. The tiger is one of these creatures ; and there is good reason for this dislike ; but why elephants should refuse to approach a camel is not quite so clear. The elephant will travel in company with camels when they are laden without exhibiting much repugnance, but it does not like to come near a camel which has no burden.—*Wood's Anecdotes of Animal Life.*

124. NAPOLEON AND WASHINGTON.

Napoleon had **just** been installed as First Consul, at the palace of the Tuileries, where everything still breathed the recollection of its ancient kings, when he learned the news of the death of Washington. He had died on the 14th of the preceding December, at the age of sixty-eight, at a private country house in Virginia, having secured the independence of his country as a general, its liberty as a legislator, and its property as a magistrate. The First Consul, to show his respect for the magnanimous character of the hero of the American Republic, announced his death to the consular guard and to all the troops of the French Republic in the following order of the day : 'Washington is dead ! This great man fought against tyranny ; he established the liberty of his country. His memory must always be dear to the French people, as well as to all free men of both worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and his American troops, fight in defence of liberty and equality. In consequence, the First Consul has ordered that, for the space of ten days, black crape shall be hung on all the colours and standards of the Republic.'

What, asks Hazlitt, not without reason—what hindered Bonaparte from following Washington's example ?

125. THE BRITISH ARMY.

The first corps raised in England in accordance with our present system, and in fact the first germ of an English **standing** army, was the Coldstream Guards, raised by General Monk at Coldstream on the **Border**. In the course of a few years

several others were added, and by 1665 the British infantry consisted of four regiments besides the Guards. Before the close of the century, a grenadier company, furnished with **hand grenades**, had been added to each regiment; bayonets had been introduced; several regiments of fusiliers, originally **intended** to protect artillery, had been raised; and the principle of a standing army of considerable numbers fairly established. **Light horse** were introduced in 1745, and lancers in the reign of George III. It is within the last few years, however, that the greatest changes have taken place in the British army. But the advancement and elevation of the soldier himself only render him more capable of appreciating the traditions of his corps.

The regimental *esprit de corps* is a feeling which can always be appealed to with material results. The **late** Prince Consort, when presenting fresh colours to the 23rd, said: 'Receive these colours; *one*, emphatically called the *Queen's*—let it be a pledge of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of obedience to the laws of your country! The *other*, more especially the *regimental* one—let that be a pledge of your determination to maintain the honour of your regiment! In looking at the one, you will think of your Sovereign; in looking at the other, you will think of those who have fought, bled, and conquered before you.'—*The Spectator*.

126. WELLINGTON'S EARLY SERVICE.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was born on May 1, 1769. He was the son of the Earl of Mornington, and he descended from a very old family on his mother's side. The celebrated Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, **served** his military apprenticeship under the French flag; and Wellington also went as a boy to France, and received part of his education at the military school of Angers. He was appointed ensign in the British army on March 7, 1787; he became a lieutenant on October 25 in the same year; captain on July 30, 1791; and major on April 30, 1793; and he **served** his first campaigns in Flanders and Holland during the years 1794 and 1795, under the command of the Duke of York and of General Walmoden. After the retreat of the British

army, he embarked for India, where he was appointed colonel on May 30, 1796. He **shared** in the expedition against Mysore, and after the defeat and death of Tippoo Saib he was named governor of the capital of Mysore in 1799.

During the subsequent years he made war on several Mahratta princes; and he received his brevet of major-general on April 29, 1802. He won the battle of Assaye, over the allied army of the Mahrattas, on September 21, 1803. That army amounted to 20,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry, besides 120 pieces of **ordnance**, **worked** by European artillerymen. Major-General Wellesley had under his orders 7,500 men, consisting of 1,500 British troops, and about 5,000 sepoys; whilst 17 cannon composed the whole of his artillery. He left India in 1805, and, returning to England, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the expedition to Hanover, and he held the supreme command over the army of reserve in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807.

At the time of his return from India, and at the moment of his reappearance on the battle-fields of Europe, Sir Arthur was in all the vigour of life. He was thirty-nine years of age when he first **took up the gloves** against the French empire. He had **fought his way up** for fifteen years in Europe and Asia before he had won his brevet of general. Of a strong **habit of body** and a vigorous mind, he had added to those natural advantages by an indefatigable and well-directed application. He had accustomed himself to enter into the minutest details of the service. 'The regiment of Colonel Wellesley,' thus wrote General Harrison in 1799, 'is a model regiment.' At the same time he was studying war on a large scale, and he devoted himself with indefatigable energy to maintain order, to **keep down** every kind of excess, to protect the inhabitants of the country, and to spare the strength of his soldiers. In 1808 the British Government confided to his care a corps of 10,000 men destined to liberate Portugal.—*J. Maurel.*

127. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS AT LÜTZEN.

The voice of Gustavus Adolphus mingled with the voices of his people. Then the king mounts his charger and rides along his lines. He wears no armour this day, for he had been

wounded. 'God with us !' is the word of the Swedes ; ' Jesu-Maria !' the cry of the Austrians. There was victory **wherever** Gustavus appeared ; and there was seeming victory also **wherever** Wallenstein rallied his shaken force. At last news reached the king that his left wing was beginning to yield, just when he had broken the Croats and Poles, and was following up his success. He instantly **galloped away** to the left, to support his infantry, and the noble horse, in his blind zeal, carried him in advance of his men, so that he was almost alone in front of the enemy. The king's own shortness of sight prevents him from seeing his mistake, until it was too late, alas ! He turns to reconnoitre the Austrian lines, when an imperial subaltern officer says to a musketeer : ' Fire at **him** yonder, that must be a man of consequence.' The soldier takes aim and the king's left arm drops by his side. Then up comes his outridden squadron, and there is a cry : ' The king bleeds ! the king is **shot !** ' ' It is nothing, follow me ! ' cries the king. But he is **near** fainting, and says in French to the Duke of Lauenburg : ' Lead me away **unobserved.** '—*Pictures of Heroes.*

128. STATUES AT THE TUILERIES.

From among the Greeks, Demosthenes and Alexander were chosen, to **pay** homage at once to the genius of eloquence and that of conquest. The statue of Hannibal recalled the greatest enemy of Rome, and Rome herself was represented by Scipio, Cicero, and Cato ; by Brutus and Cæsar, the victim and his murderer, side by side. Among the great men whom the modern world offered to Bonaparte's choice, he gave the preference to Gustavus Adolphus ; then to Turenne and the Great Condé—to Turenne, whose scientific combinations he so much admired—to Condé that it might be thought the remembrance of a Bourbon had for the Consul no terrors ; and to show that he rendered homage alike to all men. The memory of the gallant exploits of the French navy was recalled by the statue of Duguay-Trouin. Marlborough and Prince Eugene attested the disasters of the reign of **him** who was **styled** the great ; while Marshal Saxe proved that the age of even Louis XV. had not altogether been **wanting** in glory. The image of Frederic and that of Washington were opposed to each other—

false philosophy upon a throne, and true wisdom founding a free state. In fine, the statues of Dugommier, Dampierre, and Joubert clearly evinced to the world the high esteem entertained by General Bonaparte for his former brethren in arms, illustrious victims of a cause **no longer** his own.—*Bourrienne*.

129. THE WASP AND THE BEE.

A Fable.

A wasp met a bee, and said to him : ‘Pray, can you tell me what is the reason that men are so **ill-natured** to me, while they are so fond of you? We are **both very much** alike, only that the broad golden rings about my body make me much handsomer than you are : we are both winged insects, we both love honey, and we both sting people when we are angry ; yet men always hate me and try to kill me, though I am much more familiar with them than you are, and pay them visits in their houses, and at their tea-table, and at all their meals ; while you are very shy, and hardly ever come near them ; yet **they** build you curious houses, **thatched** with straw, and take care of and feed you in the winter very often. I **wonder** what is the reason?’ The bee said : ‘Because you never do them any good, but, on the contrary, are very troublesome and mischievous ; therefore they do not like to see you, but they know that I am busy all day long in making them honey. You had better pay them fewer visits, and try to be useful.’

130. NAPOLEON’S GREATEST BATTLE.

Some one having asked Napoleon at St. Helena, which was the greatest battle that he had **fought**, he replied : ‘It is difficult to answer that question without inquiring what is **meant** by the greatest battle. Mine cannot be judged of separately : they formed a portion of extensive plans. They must therefore be judged by their results. The battle of Marengo, which was so long undecided, procured for us the command of all Italy. Ulm annihilated a whole army : Jena threw the whole Prussian monarchy into our hands : Friedland opened the Russian empire to us : and Eckmühl decided the fate of a war. The battle of the Moskowa was one in which the greatest talent was

displayed and by which the fewest advantages were obtained. Waterloo, where everything failed, would, had it succeeded, have saved France and given peace to Europe.'

Madame Montholon having asked Napoleon what troops might be accounted the best, he replied : 'Those which gain victories, madame ; but soldiers are capricious and inconstant, like you ladies.'

131. THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The destiny of the British people during the first half of the present century was identified with two celebrated men, of whom one was the saviour of India, and the other the preserver of England and of continental Europe. The former effaced the last traces of foreign influence in India ; he dethroned the sultans of Mysore, conquered their territory, and dissipated the powerful confederacy of the Mahrattas. The latter delivered Spain and Portugal, and taught the northern nations the art of neutralizing the preponderance of numbers, and breaking the spell of a name and the omnipotence of genius. Twice he invaded France ; and he fought with steady and uniform success most of the generals of the empire—Junot, Duke of Abrantes ; Victor, Duke of Bellune ; Sebastiani ; Jourdan ; Soult, Duke of Dalmatia ; Marmont, Duke of Ragusa ; Ney, Duke of Elchingen ; Massena, Prince of Essling ; and finally, Napoleon himself. Nature conferred on the house of Mornington the signal privilege of giving birth to these two men and brothers, who first shed a lustre on the name of Wellesley.—*J. Maurel.*

132. THE FIRST BATTLE OF FREDERIC THE GREAT.

Frederic's first battle was fought at Molwitz ; and never did the career of a great commander open in a more inauspicious manner. His army was victorious. Not only, however, did he not establish his title to the character of an able general, but he was so unfortunate as to make it doubtful whether he possessed the vulgar courage of a soldier. The cavalry, which he commanded in person, was put to flight. Unaccustomed to the tumult and carnage of a field of battle, he lost his self-posses-

sion, and listened too readily to those who urged him to save himself. His English grey carried him many miles from the field, while Schwerin, though wounded in two places, manfully **upheld** the day. The skill of the old Field-Marshal and the steadiness of the Prussian battalions prevailed, and the Austrian army was driven from the field with the loss of eight thousand men.

The news was carried late at night to a mill in which the King had taken shelter. It gave him a bitter pang. He was successful; but he owed his success to dispositions which others had made, and to the valour of men who had fought while he was flying. So unpromising was the first appearance of the greatest warrior of that age!—*Macaulay*.

133. DEATH OF MARSHAL PONIATOWSKI.

On October 19, 1813, when the French army began to retreat, Prince Poniatowski was charged by Napoleon with the defence of a part of the suburbs of Leipzig. Perceiving the French columns on his left flank in full retreat, and the bridge completely choked up with their artillery and carriages, he drew his sword, and, turning to the officers who surrounded him: 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'it is better to fall with honour.' With these words he rushed, at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers, upon the columns of the allies. He had been previously wounded, and received a musket-ball in his left arm. He cut, nevertheless, his way through the allied troops, received a third wound, threw himself into the Pleisse and reached the opposite bank in safety, leaving his horse behind in the river. Though much exhausted, he mounted another and proceeded to the Elster, which was already lined by the Saxon and Prussian riflemen. Seeing them coming upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river and instantly **sank**, together with his horse. Several officers, who threw themselves in after him, were likewise drowned, and others were taken on the bank or in the water. The body of the prince was found on the fifth day, and taken out of the water by a fisherman. He was dressed in full uniform, and his epaulets were studded with diamonds.

134. THE SHEEP.

'Lazy sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleasant fields you lie,
Eating grass and daisies white,
From the morning till the night?
Everything can something do,
Of what kind of use are you?'

'Nay, my little fellow, nay,
Do not **serve** me so, I pray :
Don't you see the wool that grows
On my back to make you clothes?
Cold, and very cold you'd be,
If you had not wool from me.

'True, it seems a pleasant thing,
To nip the daisies in the spring ;
But many chilly nights I pass,
On the cold and dewy grass,
Or pick a scanty dinner where
All the common's brown and bare.

'Then the farmer comes at last,
When the merry spring is past,
And cuts my woolly coat away,
To warm you in the winter's day.
Little master, this is why,
In the pleasant fields I lie.'

135. THE MONKEY AND THE TWO CATS.

Two cats, having stolen some cheese, could not agree **about dividing** their prize. In order, therefore, to settle the dispute, they consented to refer the matter to a monkey. The proposed arbitrator very readily accepted the **office**, and **producing** a balance, put a part into each scale. 'Let me see,' said he, 'ay ! this lump **outweighs** the other ;' and immediately he **bit off** a considerable piece in order to reduce it, he observed, to an equilibrium. The opposite scale was now become the heavier ; which afforded our conscientious judge an additional reason for a second mouthful—'Hold ! hold !' said the two cats, who

began to be alarmed for the event, 'give us our respective shares, and we are satisfied.' 'If you are satisfied,' returned the monkey, 'justice is not; a case of this **intricate** nature is by no means so soon determined.' Upon which he continued to nibble first at one piece and then the other, till the poor cats, seeing their cheese gradually diminishing, entreated him to give himself no further **trouble**, but deliver to them what remained. 'Not so fast, I **beseech** you, friends,' replied the monkey; 'we owe justice to ourselves as well as to you; what remains is due to me in right of my **office**.' Upon which he **crammed** the whole into his mouth, and with great gravity **dismissed** the court.—*Dodsley*.

136. PELISSON AND THE SPIDER.

A gentleman named Pelisson, **holding** an **office** under the government of Louis XIV., was sentenced to five years' confinement in the Bastille. During his imprisonment, Pelisson, who knew the value of time and could not remain idle, occupied himself in reading and writing; and frequently, as a kind of relief from study, he would play on the flute. On these occasions he often remarked that a large spider, which had made its web in a corner of the room, came out of its hole, **seemingly** to listen to the music. Pelisson, to encourage it, **would** continue to play, and at last the insect became so familiar that it **would** approach him and feed in his hand.

The circumstance having come to the knowledge of the jailers, they felt bound to tell the Governor of the Bastille, who was a man incapable of pity.

Determined to deprive the prisoner of his insect-friend, the Governor went to his cell and said, 'Well, Mr. Pelisson, I hear you have found a companion.' 'It is true,' replied he, 'and though we cannot converse, we understand each other very well.' 'But I can hardly believe what I have been told,' said the Governor, 'and I should like to be convinced of the truth.'

Pelisson, not suspecting any bad intention, immediately called the insect, which came and fed in his hand, and **allowed** itself to be caressed. The Governor, **watching** an opportunity, brushed it off, and, crushing it under his foot, left the room without saying a word.

137. ESSENCE OF ROSEMARY AND ESSENCE OF THYME.

It is a well-known fact that ladies seldom become grey, while the heads of the 'lords of creation' are often early in life either bald or grey—sometimes both. Douglas Jerrold tells a piquant joke as follows: 'At a private party in London, a lady—who, though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring—said to Jerrold—"I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn grey: I sometimes fancy it must be the 'essence of rosemary' with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it." "I should rather be afraid, madam," replied the dramatist, "that it is the essence of Time" (thyme).'

138. THE BEST DONKEY IN TUNIS.

A French subaltern had to get to the head-quarters of his regiment, which was **deep** in the interior. He was advised to buy a mule, but being of a **thrifty mind** he preferred the more humble donkey. 'Was he good?' 'The best in Tunis.' 'The expression is strong.' 'It is, but it is as true as Allah.' 'But why the best?' 'He never requires feeding.' This was decisive; the sous-lieutenant bought the beast, and loaded him. He had a straw mattress, in which he packed his effects—they were one pound of coffee, two pounds of cheese, and a **pâté**, brought him from his last quarters at Strasburg. At the first halt the poor officer was on **duty**, and so donkey was **unpacked**, but the bed was not. 'Imagine my despair and rage,' cried with enormous gesticulation the officer, who told me the story himself, 'to find in the morning that the good beast who required no feeding had **helped** himself, and eaten not only the bed which, as straw, was in his **way**, but all my food, **down** to the **pâté**.'

139. TOO MANY COUNSEL.

Franklin used to relate an amusing anecdote to illustrate the sufferings of an author who consults too many friends about his compositions. 'When I was a young man,' he said, 'a friend of mine who was about to **set up** in business for himself as a hatter, consulted all his acquaintances on the important subject of his sign. The one he had proposed to himself was this: "John Thomson, hatter, makes and sells hats for **ready**

money," with the sign of a hat. The first friend, whose advice he asked, suggested that the word "hatter" was entirely superfluous, and in consequence he struck it out. The next remarked that it was unnecessary to mention that he required "ready money" for his hats; few persons wishing credit for an article of **no more cost** than a hat, or if they did, he might sometimes find it advisable to give it. These words were accordingly struck out, and the sign then stood: "John Thomson, makes and sells hats." A third friend, who was consulted, observed that when a man wished to buy a hat he did not **care** who made it; so, two **more** words were struck out. On showing to another the sign thus abridged to "John Thomson, sells hats," he exclaimed; "Why, who will expect you to give them away?" On which criticism two more words were expunged, and nothing of the original sign was left but "John Thomson," with the sign of the hat.'

140. KOSCIUSKO AND HIS HORSE.

There is an interesting fact related of the hero of Poland, indicative of his customary practice of almsgiving. Wishing to convey a present to a clerical friend, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Teltner, desiring him to take the horse which he himself usually **rode**. On his return, the messenger informed Kosciusko that he would never again ride his horse unless he gave him his purse at the same time; and on the latter inquiring what he meant, he replied: 'As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks charity, the animal immediately **stands still**, and will not stir till something is bestowed upon the petitioner; and as I had no money **about** me, I had to feign giving in order to satisfy the horse, and induce him to proceed.' This noble creature deserved a pension and exemption from active service for the term of his natural life, on account of his superior education and refined moral sensibility.

141. WIT.

Nothing amuses me more than to observe the **utter want** of perception of a joke in some minds. Mrs. Jackson called the other day, and spoke of the oppressive heat of the last week. 'Heat ma'am!' I said, 'it was so dreadful here, that I found

there was nothing ~~left~~ for it but to take off my flesh and sit in my bones.' 'Take off your flesh and sit in your bones, sir? Oh, Mr. Smith! how could you do that?' she exclaimed with the utmost gravity. 'Nothing more easy, ma'am; come and see next time.' But she ordered her carriage, and evidently thought it a very unorthodox proceeding. Miss — too, the other day, walking round the grounds at Combe Florey, exclaimed, 'Oh, why do you chain up that fine Newfoundland dog, Mr. Smith?' 'Because it has a passion for breakfasting on parish boys.' 'Parish boys!' she exclaimed; 'does he really eat boys, Mr. Smith?' 'Yes, he devours them, buttons and all.' Her face of horror made me die of laughing.—*Sydney Smith.*

142. A PRODIGIOUS MEMORY.

One day Voltaire, when a young man of about twenty-four, read to La Motte, who had a prodigious memory, a tragedy which he had written. La Motte listened with the greatest possible attention to the end. 'Your tragedy is excellent,' said he, 'and I dare answer beforehand for its success. Only one thing vexes me: you have allowed yourself to borrow, as I can prove to you from the second scene of the fourth act.' Voltaire defended himself as well as he could against the charge. 'I say nothing,' answered La Motte, 'which I cannot support; and to prove it, I shall recite this same scene, which pleased me so much when I first read it that I got it by heart, and not a word of it has escaped me.' Accordingly, he repeated the whole without hesitation, and with as much animation as if he had composed it himself. All present at the reading of the piece looked at each other, and did not know what to think. The author was utterly confounded. After enjoying his embarrassment for a short time, 'Make yourself **easy**, sir,' said La Motte; 'the scene is entirely your own—as much your own as all the rest; but it struck me as so beautiful and touching, that I could not resist the pleasure of **committing** it to memory.'—*Beeton's Book of Anecdotes.*

143. THE ACORN.

Look at that spreading oak! the pride of the village green: its trunk is massive, its branches are strong. Its roots, like

crooked fangs, **strike** deep into the soil, and support its huge bulk. The birds build among the boughs; the cattle rest beneath its shade. The old men point it out to their children, but they themselves remember not its growth. One after another has been born, has died, and this son of the forest has remained the same, daring the storms of two hundred winters.

Yet this large tree was once a little acorn, small in size, mean in appearance; such as you pick up upon the grass beneath it. This acorn, whose cup can only contain a drop or two of dew, contained the germ of the whole oak. It grew, it spread, it unfolded itself by degrees; it received nourishment from the rain, the dews, and the rich soil.

Rain, and dews, and soil, could not **raise** an oak without the acorn; **nor** could they make the acorn anything but an oak.

144. THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SQUIRREL.

A Fable.

The mountain and the squirrel
 Had a quarrel,
 And the former called the latter 'Little **prig.**'
 Bun replied :
 'You are doubtless very big,
 But all sorts of things and weather
 Must be **taken in** together
 To make up a year,
 And a sphere :
 And I think it no disgrace
 To occupy my place.
 If I am not so large as you,
 You are not so small as I,
 And not **half** so spry :
 I'll not deny you make
 A very pretty squirrel track.
 Talents differ ; all is well and wisely put ;
 If *I* cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can *you* crack a nut.'

145. JACK'S DOG, BANDY.

In a large forest in France there lived a poor woodman, whose name was Jack. He **made** little money by the sale of his faggots, but enough to support himself, his wife Jenny, and their two children. The **eldest** child was a boy, with dark hair, seven years old, called Jean, and the second was a **fair-haired** girl, called Jeanette.

They had also a curly dog, black, with a white nose, the best dog in all the country, because he loved his master so much, and this dog was called Bandy.

When the snow **lies** deep in the forest, the wolves that live in its depths **grow** very hungry and fierce, and come out to **look for** food. The poor people also suffer much in the time of deep snow, for they cannot get work.

Jack did not fear the wolves when he had his good axe in hand, and went every day to his work. In the morning he said to Jenny : ' Wife, pray do not let Jean and Jeanette run out to play until the wolves have been hunted. It would not be safe. Keep Bandy in too.'

Every morning Jack said the same thing to Jenny, and all went well till one evening he did not come home at the usual time. Jenny went to the door, looked out, came in, then went back, and looked out again. '**How** very **late** he is !' she said to herself.

Then she went outside, and called her husband—' Jack, Jack !'—no answer. Bandy leaped on her, as if to say : ' Shall I go and look for him ?'

' **Down**, good dog,' said Jenny : ' here, my little Jeanette, run to the gate, and see if your father is coming. You, Jean, go along the road to the end of the **garden-pall**, and cry aloud, " Father, father !" ' The children went as their mother told them, but could not see their father. ' I will go and find him,' said little Jean ; ' even if the wolves should eat me.'

' So will I,' said his little sister, and **off** they **set** towards the forest.

In the meantime their father had come home by another road, leaving a bundle of faggots **with** a neighbour who had ordered them.

' Did you meet the children ? ' said Jenny as he came in.

'The children,' said Jack; 'no, indeed; are they out?'

'I sent them to the end of the paling, but you have come by another road.'

Jack did not put down his axe, but he ran as fast as he could to the spot.

'Take Bandy with you,' cried Jenny; but Bandy was 'off already, and gone so far before, that his master could not see him. In vain the poor father called 'Jean, Jeanette:' no one answered, and his tears began to fall, for he feared his children were lost.

After running on a long, long way, he thought he heard Bandy bark. He went straight into the wood towards the sound, his axe uplifted in his hand.

Bandy had come up to the two children just as a large wolf was going to seize them. He sprang at the wolf, barking loudly, to call his master. Jack, with one blow of his good axe killed the great fierce beast; but it was too late to save poor Bandy—he was dead already, the wolf had killed him.

The father and two children went back to Jenny, full of joy that they were all safe, and yet they could not **help** crying, they were ~~so~~ sorry that good faithful Bandy was dead. They buried him at the bottom of the garden, and put a large stone over him, on which the schoolmaster wrote in Latin—

Beneath this stone **there lies** at rest
Bandy—of all good dogs the best.

Bandy is not yet forgotten in that part of the country, for when **anyone** is very true and brave and faithful, the people always say of him: 'He is as brave and faithful as Jack's dog, Bandy.'

146. THE GLASS SLIPPER.

Once upon a time, long, long before you were born, even before the old church was built, and the yew-tree planted, there lived three sisters in a large **tumble-down** house. The two eldest sisters were very gay. They went to balls once a week, and spent all their money in fine dress. They could not **keep** a servant, and so they made their youngest sister do all the work. She washed the clothes, and cooked the dinner, and scrubbed the floors, and cleaned the grates. So poor little lady,

they called her **Cinderella**, but for all that she was a little lady, though she was dressed like a servant, and a very poor servant too.

One night the king gave a ball, because the prince his son was **just** of age. The two sisters went to it in fine new dresses with feathers in their hair, and they never said **good-bye** to Cinderella, but laughed at her as they went out, and said to each other: 'What an ugly **shabby** thing she is!' Then they got into the coach, and **drove away**.

Poor Cinderella sat down on a low stool by the fire, and felt so sad that she was quite ready to cry. 'What is the **matter**, Cinderella?' said a voice near her; and turning round she saw her godmother, who was a pretty fairy. 'I **want** to go to the ball with my sisters,' said Cinderella, 'it **must** be so very pleasant.' 'Is that all?' said the kind fairy, 'we will soon **manage** that.' She just touched Cinderella with her wand, and all her old clothes were changed into a fine new **ball-dress**; such a very pretty dress as never was seen before. She had flowers, too, in her hair, and on her feet a pair of glass slippers.

Cinderella **clapped** her hands, and jumped **for** joy. But soon she looked sad again. 'How can I go?' she said, 'I cannot **walk** there in such a dress as this.' 'Go and fetch me a pumpkin,' said the fairy; and as soon as Cinderella brought it a touch of the wand **turned** it into a fine state-coach. There was the coach, but where were the horses to come from? 'Are there no mice in the trap?' asked the kind fairy. Cinderella ran to look, and brought back six. The fairy touched the mice, and they became six fine large horses, with harness of gold and silver. 'Now **for** a coachman and footman,' said the fairy. 'Where is the **rat-trap**?' Cinderella brought it quickly, and inside were two fine rats, with long tails and whiskers. They **made** a grand coachman and footman with one touch of the fairy's wand. 'There, my dear,' said the fairy, 'now you may go to the ball; but you must **mind** one thing I have to tell you: you must be **home** here **by** twelve o'clock, for if you are not, your fine dress will **turn** to rags; your coach, and horses, and servants will become a pumpkin, and rats, and mice; and you will have to come home on foot.' 'I will take great care,' said Cinderella; and she gave the kind fairy a kiss, and rode away in her coach.

When she reached the ball, the young prince thought her **by far** the best dressed and most handsome lady in the room ; and he danced with her very often. Her sisters did not know her, but said, '**How** pretty and well dressed she is !'

Long before the clock struck twelve, Cinderella went away, and rode home in her grand coach. When her sisters came back, they found her sitting by the fire in her old clothes ; and she heard them talking, as they went to bed, about the grand lady who had been at the ball.

The **next** week there was a fine ball again ; and the kind fairy came and sent off Cinderella as before, in a dress that was all new except the glass slippers. But on this night, Cinderella was dancing so gaily with the prince, that she forgot to look at the clock. It began to strike twelve, and when she heard it, she **jumped** up and ran to the door. As she ran, she dropped one of her glass slippers, and the prince picked it up. But when poor Cinderella reached the door, she found herself in all her old clothes, and no coach was there, but only some rats, and mice, and an old pumpkin were to be seen in the road. It was a long way **home** through the wind, with only one glass slipper on her foot ; but there was no **help** for it, and when her sisters came back, there she sat on her stool by the fire as before.

But now the prince wished to have the pretty lady who had worn the glass slipper for his wife. So the king sent a man with a trumpet all **about** the country, to proclaim that any lady who could wear the glass slipper was to marry the young prince.

All the ladies tried very **hard** to **get** their foot into it ; but, no—it would not **do**, for it was a fairy slipper, and would **fit** no one but the right owner. At last the man came to the large old house where Cinderella and her sisters lived. The sisters tried, and tried—first the right foot, then the left, but, no—the slipper would not **come on**. '**Please**, let me try,' said Cinderella. 'Silly girl,' said her sisters ; 'you try, indeed, with your great clumsy feet—go and wash your dishes !' But the man said : 'Let her try, if she likes.' And Cinderella took the slipper, and her foot slipped into it, so that it **fit** her like a glove.

Her sisters were full of surprise ; but what did they feel when Cinderella put her hand in her pocket, and pulled out the

fellow-slipper! At the same time the fairy came in, and touched her with her wand, and there she **stood**, the same pretty lady whom they had seen at the ball. The news soon reached the prince, who came with his father the king and took her away to his castle, where she became his wife. But the best of the story is, that she quite forgave her sisters for their unkind treatment of her, and she and the prince were both so good to them that they all lived happy ever after.—*Chambers's Narrative Series.*

147. PRUSSIA.

The Prussian monarchy, the youngest of the great European states, but in population and revenue the fifth among them, and in art, science, and civilisation entitled to the third, if not to the second place, **sprang** from a humble origin. About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the marquisate of Brandenburg was bestowed by the Emperor Sigismund on the noble family of Hohenzollern. In the sixteenth century that family embraced the Lutheran doctrines. It obtained from the King of Poland, **early** in the seventeenth century, the investiture of the duchy of Prussia. Even after this accession of territory, the chiefs of the house of Hohenzollern hardly **ranked** with the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria. The soil of Brandenburg was for the **most part** sterile. Even round Berlin, the capital of the province, and round Potsdam, the favourite residence of the Margraves, the country was a desert. In some places, the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by assiduous tillage to yield thin crops of rye and oats. In other places, the ancient forests, from which the conquerors of the Roman empire had descended on the Danube, remained untouched by the hand of man. Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its insalubrity repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted. Frederic William, called the Great Elector, was the prince to whose policy his successors have agreed to ascribe their greatness. He acquired by the peace of Westphalia several valuable possessions, and among them the rich city and district of Magdeburg; and he left to his son Frederic a principality as considerable as **any** which was not called a kingdom.—*Macaulay.*

148. THE MONKEY AND THE SNAIL.

There is in the monkey-house in the Botanical Gardens at Oxford, a certain monkey, usually called Bondy, and much addicted to **practical jokes** and curiosity. I took a large snail, dipped it in water to make it lively, and put it on a shelf that **runs round** the cage. Bondy looked at it for a long time, but would not approach until after many attempts. At last, he came crawling along the bars, ready for flight at **any** moment, and **screwed up** his courage to touch the snail-shell with his finger. He soon became bolder, and sat on the shelf **watching** the snail with great gravity. Presently the snail put out its head, and Bondy **vanished**. However, his curiosity was too strong to permit such a wonderful animal as a snail to pass **un-noticed**, and he came back again. The snail was alarmed, and withdrew itself into the shell as he came to it, and remained quiet for a few minutes. It soon put out its head again, and Bondy maintained his post, although with much **stretching** of the neck, and glistening of little eyes. By degrees the snail emerged from the shell, and **just as** one horn was extended, Bondy put his finger in the way ; the snail, on feeling the finger, instantly withdrew its horns, and Bondy was so terrified that he hid himself in the **back room**, and would not come near the snail again.—*J. G. Wood.*

149. GENERAL BEDEAU.

Bedeau was one, and not the least, of that group of distinguished officers who learnt the practice of warfare in Africa. It was in these frequent encounters with the Arab tribes, which so long **held their ground** against the French, that the military qualities which characterised him were developed. General Bedeau was born at Verton, near Nantes, in 1804. At the age of thirteen he entered the military school of La Flèche, where he remained three years, and was thence transferred to St. Cyr. After the usual course of studies he obtained his **commission** as sub-lieutenant on the **staff**. He **got** his captain's rank in 1830 ; in 1831 and 1832 he served as aide-de-camp to Generals Gérard and Schramm, and was remarked at the siege of Antwerp. In 1836 he went to Algeria, where he remained ten years. He distinguished himself greatly at the second siege of Con-

stantine, and when the place fell was appointed its governor. He was soon after promoted to the rank of colonel, and got the command of the 17th Light Infantry, in which he was succeeded by the Duke d'Aumale. His gallantry and ability were equally conspicuous in the Cherchell, Medeah, and Miliana expeditions, in which he was twice severely wounded. As General of Brigade he conducted the operations on the frontier of Morocco, where Abd-el-Kader had taken refuge. After several combats the Arabs were driven from all their positions, and Bedeau occupied the province of Tlemcen. His conduct at the battle of Isly, under Marshal Bugeaud, procured for him the rank of General of Division, to which was attached the command in chief of the province of Constantine. He took an active part in the expedition against the Kabyles in 1847, and was soon after raised to the important post of Governor-General of Algeria.—*The Times* (Nov. 3, 1863).

150. COBDEN.

Mr. C. is a man of slender frame, rather under than over the middle size, with great ease of manner and flexibility of movement, and the most frank, fascinating smile. His appearance is a sufficient **account** of his popularity, for he seems to be one of those men who carry about them an atmosphere of vivacity and social exhilaration. We had a very pleasant and social time, discussing and comparing things in England and America. Mr. Cobden assured us that he had had curious **calls** from Americans, sometimes. Once an editor of a small village paper called, who had been making a tour through the rural districts of England. He said that he had asked some mowers how they were prospering. They answered, 'We ain't prosperin'; we're hayin'.' Said Cobden, 'I told the man, "Now don't you go home and publish that in your paper;" but he did, nevertheless, and sent me over the paper, with the story in it.' I might have comforted him with many a similar anecdote of Americans.—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe (Sunny Memories)*.

151. THE DEY OF ALGIERS AND BOURMONT AT LEGHORN.

Bourmont, the conqueror of Algiers in 1830, **wandering** one day into a café at Leghorn, sat down at the same table with a

venerable old Turk, with a long white beard and a turban of the shape and dimensions of a pumpkin. 'Surely I have seen you before,' remarked this ancient Osmanli, pausing between the puffs at his chibouk. 'It may be,' the other replied, unconsciously paraphrasing Mr. Macready in 'Werner'; 'I was a soldier, and am a beggar. I am Marshal Bourmont.' 'Allah is great!' remarked the venerable old gentleman, taking another **pull** at his pipe; '*I was the Dey of Algiers.*' He made rather a jovial end of it, this savage old Dey; for he took away plenty of diamonds sewn up in his **baggy inexpressibles**. He was rather too fond, however, of inflicting the bastinado on his numerous wives, and one of them ran away and became a *dame de comptoir* at a coffee-house in Naples.

152. FASHION—THE TYRANNY OF TAILORS.

Tailors must live; at least they think so, and we have no **objection**. Yet they are great tyrants, and have ingenious ways of torturing their victims. One way is this: they invent a fashion which is strikingly peculiar, and get it into vogue by various arts best known to themselves: for example, very short overcoats, with long waists, which **look well** on men whose figure is faultless. The next movement, after everybody is overcoated for the winter, is to bring out a garment which differs as much as possible from the one in fashion; that is, an overcoat with **skirts** to the heels, and waist under the armpits. They **get** half a dozen men of high fashion, who look well in anything, to parade this new invention, and make the **short-coated** majority appear out of date. The manœuvre succeeds; all the dandies are driven to the extravagance of ordering a superfluous coat; the tailors smile, and the dandies bleed, or their fathers do.

153. MOREAU'S TRIAL.

Many of the guards had served under Moreau, and they could not forget **how much** he was beloved by the soldiers. There was in Paris a general conviction that if Moreau had ventured to say one word to the soldiers in whose charge he was, that that jailer-guard would have immediately formed itself into a guard of honour, ready to execute all that might be

necessary for the safety of the conqueror of Hohenlinden. Napoleon had been declared emperor **about** ten days when, on May 28, the trial commenced. The indignation caused by the arrest of Moreau was openly manifested, and could not be restrained by the police. I am **satisfied** that a movement would have **taken place** if the judges had capitally condemned him. A circumstance occurred at one of the sittings which almost produced an electrical effect. I think I still see General Lecourbe, the worthy friend of Moreau, entering unexpectedly into the court with a young child ; taking it up in his arms, he exclaimed with a strong voice, and with considerable emotion : ‘Soldiers, behold the son of your general.’ At this unexpected movement all the military present rose and spontaneously presented arms, and at the same time a murmur of applause spread through the court. It is certain that had Moreau at that moment said a word, such was the enthusiasm in his favour, that the tribunal would have been broken up and the prisoner liberated. But he remained silent.—*Bourrienne.*

154. MACPHERSON’S FAREWELL.

Oh, what is death **but** parting breath :
 On many a bloody plain
 I’ve **dared** his face, and in this place
 I scorn him yet again.

Untie these bands from off my hands,
 And bring to me my sword ;
 And there’s no man in all Scotland,
 But I’ll brave him at a word.

I’ve lived a life of sturt and strife ;
 I die by treacherie ;
 It burns my heart I must depart
 And not avenged be.

Now farewell light—thou sunshine bright,
 And all beneath the sky !
 May coward shame distain his name,
 The wretch that dares not die !

Robert Burns.

155. ESTIMATES OF HAPPINESS.

Some persons, I know, estimate happiness by fine houses, gardens, and parks—others by pictures, horses, money, and various things wholly remote from their own species ; but when I wish to ascertain the real felicity of any rational man, I always inquire *whom he has to love*. If I find he has nobody, or does not love those he has—even in the midst of all his profusion of finery and grandeur, I pronounce him a being **deep** in adversity.—*Mrs. Inchbald*.

156. HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST.

I cannot name this gentleman without **remark**ing, that his labours and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of all mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to **survey** the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples ; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art, nor to collect medals, or collate manuscripts, but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain ; to take the **gauge** and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt ; to remember the forgotten, to **attend to** the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and compare the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original ; it is as full of genius as of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery ; a circumnavigation of charity. Already, the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country : I hope he will anticipate his final reward by seeing all its effects fully realised in his own.—*Edmund Burke*.

157. THE DERVISE.

A Dervise, travelling through Tartary, being arrived at the town of Balk, went into the king's palace by mistake, thinking it to be a public inn or caravansary.

Having looked about him for some time, he entered into a long gallery, where he **laid down** his wallet, and **spread** his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it, after the manner of the Eastern nations.

He had not been **long** in this posture before he was discovered by **some** of the guards, who asked him what was his **business** in that place? The Dervise told them he intended to take up his night's lodging in that caravansary. The guards **let** him know, in a very angry manner, that the house he was in was not a caravansary, but the king's palace. It happened that the king himself passed through the gallery during this debate, and smiling at the mistake of the Dervise, asked him how he could be so **dull** as not to distinguish a palace from a caravansary? 'Sire,' says the Dervise, 'give me leave to **ask** your majesty a question or two. Who were the persons that lodged in this house when it was first built?' The king replied, his ancestors. 'And who,' says the Dervise, 'was the last person that lodged here?' The king replied, **his** father. 'And who is it,' says the Dervise, 'that lodges here at present?' The king told him that it was he himself. 'And who,' says the Dervise, 'will be here after you?' The king answered, the young prince, his son. 'Ah! sire,' said the Dervise, 'a house that changes its inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a palace, but a caravansary.'—*J. Addison.*

158. PRINCESS FAIRY-TALE.

Far, **far away** there is a fine country full of rocky mountains and crystal caves, rich in silvery streams and flowery gardens, where the sun is **said** never to **set**. There Fancy has been queen for a long, long time; and she is clothed in youth and beauty. For hundreds of years she has been showering blessings on her people with a free hand; and she is beloved by all.

But the queen has too great and good a heart to **rest** content with doing good in her own kingdom. Once she came to earth, for she had heard that there were men living there who passed their lives in sadness and toil. She brought them the fairest flowers and fruits her country produced; and **ever since**, men have been happy in their labour and mild in their gaiety. Her children, too, not less beautiful and lovely than their royal mother, she sent forth to gladden the heart of mankind.

Now, it **came to pass** one day that **Fairy-tale**, the queen's elder daughter, returned from the earth. Her mother noticed that she was sad; yes, she had heard her sighing, and seen the tears trickle down her cheek, in secret.

'What is the **matter** with you, Fairy-tale?' said the queen; 'you have been so sorrowful and **downcast** since your journey. **Come**, tell your mother what **aills** you?' 'Ah! dear mother,' replied Fairy-tale, 'I should certainly not have been silent so long, only I knew that our troubles were **one**.' 'Tell me all, child,' said the beautiful queen; 'grief is a heavy burden, you know, which is too much for one, but which two can easily bear between them.' 'Then I will tell you, dear mother, as you wish it,' answered Fairy-tale. 'You know how I love the people of the earth; how glad I am to sit down with the poorest peasant at his cottage-door, to **while** away an hour with him, when work is over. Well, in **former** times, they used to greet me kindly, and shake hands with me when I came; and they followed me with smiles of delight when I went away; but now, alas, it is **so no more**!'

'Poor little Fairy-tale!' said the queen, stroking her cheek, which was moist with a tear; 'but perhaps this is only a whim of **yours**?'

'Oh, no; I feel too sure of it,' answered Fairy-tale; 'they do not love me **any more**. I am met with cold looks wherever I go; they are not glad to see me **anywhere** now.'

The queen leant her forehead on her hand, and remained awhile in silent thought. And at last she **remarked**, '**How comes** it, Fairy-tale, that the people below are so changed?'

'Men have **grown matter-of-fact**, as they call it,' answered Fairy-tale; 'they are just like tailors, always taking the measure of **everything** that comes from your kingdom. So if anyone comes who is not quite to their taste, they begin to make a great noise, and beat him, and drive him away in disgrace, Ah! mother, there is not a spark more of love or hearty simplicity to be found. How **well off** my little brothers, the *Dreams*, are; they skip so lightly and merrily down to the earth. They go to the people when asleep, and weave and paint them all sorts of pretty things that gladden the heart and please the eye!'

'Your brothers are light of foot,' said the queen; 'and, after all, my dear, you have no reason to envy them; because they are not to blame for their good fortune.'

'But I see very well how all this is—your spiteful aunt has been telling **stories** of us.'

'*Fashion*, do you **mean**?' cried Fairy-tale. 'Surely that is impossible, for she always was so kind to us before!'

'Oh, I know the **meddlesome gossip**,' replied the queen; 'but try again, my dear child, in spite of her; **one** must never be tired of doing good.'

'Ah, mother, but if she shuts the door upon me **outright**, or if she tells naughty stories of me, so that men turn away their heads, and let me stand lonely and forsaken, what am I to do?'

'If the old **ones**,' said the queen, 'are fooled over by the painted dame, and despise you, then **make up** to the young! They are my favourites; to them I send my prettiest pictures by your brothers, the Dreams: yes, I have often **floated down** to them myself, and kissed and fondled and played romps with them.'

'Oh, the dear children!' cried Fairy-tale, with a new hope. 'Yes, so it shall be. I will make another trial with *them*.'

'Do so, darling child,' said the queen. 'Go to them. Be sure you please the little **ones**, and then the old ones won't send you away.'—*Hauff*.

159. **ONE'S OWN CHILDREN ARE ALWAYS PRETTIEST.**

A sportsman went out once into a wood to **shoot**, and he met a snipe.

'Dear friend,' said the snipe, 'don't **shoot** my children!'

'How shall I know your children?' asked the sportsman: 'what are they **like**?'

'Oh!' said the snipe, 'mine are the prettiest children in all the wood.'

'Very well,' said the sportsman, 'I'll not shoot them; don't be **afraid**.'

But **for all that** when he came back there, he had a whole string of young snipes in his hand, which he had shot.

'Oh, oh!' said the snipe, 'why did you shoot my children after all?'

'What! these your children!' said the sportsman; 'why I shot the ugliest I could find; *that* I did!'

'**Woe** is me!' said the snipe; 'don't you know that everybody thinks his own children the prettiest?'

Popular Tales from the Norse.

160. ROBIN HOOD.

Robin Hood was born in the reign of King Henry the Second, at Locksley, in the county of Nottingham. Robin, at the age of fifteen, was the best archer in the whole country and the best at all games of skill and trials of strength. But he was a very wild young fellow, and ~~cared~~ little what he did or what he spent. Almost before he was a man he had spent all his money. ~~So many~~ were the pranks he played, and so great were his debts, that he was at last declared an outlaw.

He then went and lived in the woods, and killed the king's deer for food. Some other young men, who were wild like himself, went with him; and in a few years there were about one hundred of them, with Robin for their captain. The fame of their deeds spread far and near, and they were known everywhere as Robin Hood and his merry men.

One of the chief of them was John Little, whom Robin one day met on a narrow bridge. ~~Now~~ as neither would allow the other to pass peaceably, they fought with sticks until they were tired. At last John Little knocked Robin over into the water, and he had to ~~swim ashore~~. They both admired each other's courage and skill so much that they became friends, and scarcely ever parted afterwards. John Little was nearly seven feet high, so the companions of Robin called him Little John for fun, and he went by that ~~name~~ ever after. This was just the way with Robin: when he found anyone was as strong, as brave, and as skilful as himself, instead of continuing the fight, he made a bargain to be friends, and it was much ~~better~~ than fighting until one of them was killed.—*Laurie's Series*.

161. THE RAPIDS.

I remember riding from Buffalo to the Niagara Falls, and I said to a man, 'What river is that, sir?' 'That,' he said, 'is Niagara river.' 'Well, it is a beautiful stream,' said I; 'bright and fair, and glassy; how far off are the rapids?' 'Only a mile or two,' was the reply. 'Is it possible that only a mile from us we shall find the water in the turmoil which it must show when near the Falls?' 'You will find it so, sir.' And so

I found it; and that first sight of the Niagara I shall never forget.

Now launch your bark on that Niagara river; it is bright, smooth, beautiful, and glassy. There is a ripple at the bow; the silvery wake you leave behind adds to your enjoyment. **Down** the stream you glide—oars, sails, and helm in proper trim—and you set out on your pleasure excursion.

Suddenly some one cries out from the bank, ‘Young men, **ahoy!**’ ‘What is it?’ ‘The *rapids* are below you.’ ‘Ha! ha! we have heard of the rapids, but we are not such fools as to get there. If we go too fast, then we shall **up** with the helm and steer to the shore; we will set the mast in the socket, hoist the sail, and speed to land. Haste away!’

‘Young men, ahoy there!’ ‘What is it?’ ‘The *rapids* are below you.’ ‘Ha, ha! Never fear! Time enough to steer **out** of danger when we are sailing swiftly with the current. **On! on!**’

‘Young men ahoy!’ ‘What is it?’ ‘Beware! Beware! The *rapids* are below you. Now you see the water foaming all around. See how fast you pass that point! Up with the helm! Now turn! Pull hard!—quick! quick!—pull for your lives! pull till the blood starts from the nostrils, and the veins stand like whipcord upon the brow! Set the mast in the socket!—hoist the sail! Ah, ah!—it is too late. Shrieking hopelessly, **over** you go.’

Thousands go over ‘rapids’ every year, heedless of the still small warning voice.—*Gough.*

162. MAHOMET.

Mahomet, or more properly Mohammed, the only son of Abdallah and Amina, was born at Mecca, four years after the death of Justinian, and two months after the defeat of the Abyssinians, whose victory would have introduced into the Caaba the religion of the Christians. In his early infancy, he was **deprived** of his father, his mother, and his grandfather; his uncles were strong and numerous; and in the division of the **inheritance**, the orphan’s share was reduced to five camels and an Æthiopian maid-servant. Abu Taleb, the most respectable of his uncles, was the guide and guardian of his youth.

Mahomet, in his twenty-fifth year, entered into the service of Cadijah, a rich and noble widow of Mecca, who soon rewarded his fidelity with the gift of her hand and fortune. The marriage contract describes him as the most accomplished of the tribe of Koreish ; and stipulates a dowry of twelve ounces of gold and twenty camels, which was **supplied** by the liberality of his uncle. By this alliance, the son of Abdallah was **restored** to the **station** of his ancestors ; and the judicious Cadijah was content with his domestic virtues, till, in the fortieth year of his age, he assumed the title of a prophet, and proclaimed the religion of the Koran.

According to the tradition of his companions, Mahomet was distinguished by the beauty of his person, an outward gift that is seldom despised, except by those to whom it has been refused. Before he spoke, the orator engaged on his side the **affections** of a public or private **audience**. They applauded his commanding **presence**, his majestic aspect, his piercing eye, his gracious smile, his flowing beard, his **countenance** that painted every sensation of his soul, and his gestures that **enforced** each expression of the tongue. In the familiar **offices** of life he scrupulously adhered to the grave and ceremonious politeness of his country : his respectful attention to the rich and powerful was **dignified** by his condescension and affability to the poorest citizens of Mecca : the frankness of his manner concealed the artifice of his views. His memory was capacious and retentive ; his imagination sublime ; his judgment clear, rapid, and decisive. He possessed the courage **both** of thought and action ; and, although his designs might gradually expand with his success, the first idea which he entertained of his divine mission bears the stamp of an original and superior genius. The son of Abdallah was educated in the bosom of the noblest race, in the use of the purest dialect of Arabia. With these **powers** of eloquence, Mahomet was an illiterate barbarian ; his youth had never been instructed in the arts of reading and writing ; the common ignorance exempted him from shame or reproach, but he was reduced to a narrow circle of existence, and deprived of those faithful mirrors which reflect to our mind the minds of sages and heroes. From his earliest youth Mahomet was addicted to religious contemplation ; each year, during the month of Ramadan, he withdrew from the world, and in the cave

of Hera, three miles from Mecca, he consulted the spirit of fraud or enthusiasm, whose abode is not in the heavens, but in the mind of the Prophet. The faith, which under the name of *Islam*, he preached to his family and nation, is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE GOD, AND THAT MAHOMET IS THE APOSTLE OF GOD.
—*Gibbon*. 1737-1794.

163. THE VULTURE AND HIS CHILDREN.

‘My children,’ said an old vulture to his young ones, ‘you will **the less want** my instructions, **because** you have had my practice before your eyes. You have seen me snatch from the farm the household fowls, you have seen me seize the leveret in the bush, and the kid in the pasture ; you know **how** to fix your talons, and how to take your flight when you are laden with your prey. But you remember the taste of more delicious food. I have often regaled you with the flesh of man.’ ‘Tell us,’ said the young vultures, ‘where man may be found, and how he may be known ; his flesh is surely the natural food of the vulture. Why have you never brought a man in your talons to the nest ?’ ‘He is too bulky,’ said the vulture ; ‘when we find a man we can only tear away his flesh, and leave his bones upon the ground.’ ‘Since man is so big,’ said the young ones, ‘how do you kill him ? You are afraid of the wolf and of the bear ; by what power are vultures superior to man ? Is man more **defenceless** than a sheep ?’ ‘We have not the strength of man,’ returned the vulture, ‘and I am sometimes in doubt whether we have his subtlety ; and the vultures would seldom feast upon his flesh, **had** not nature that devoted him to our uses infused into him a strange ferocity, which I have never observed in any other being that feeds upon the earth. Two herds of men will often meet and shake the earth with noise, and fill the air with fire. **When** you hear noise, and see fire, with flashes along the ground, hasten to the place with your swiftest wing, for men are surely destroying one another ; you will then find the ground smoking with blood, and covered with carcasses, of which many are dismembered and mangled for the convenience of the vulture.’ ‘But when men have killed their prey,’ said the pupil, ‘why do they not eat it ? When the wolf has killed a sheep, he suffers not the vulture to touch it till he has **satisfied** himself. Is not

man another kind of wolf?' 'Man,' said the old vulture, 'is the only beast who kills that which he does not devour, and this quality makes him so much a benefactor to our species.' 'If man kill our prey, and lay it in our way,' said the young one, 'what need shall we have of labouring for ourselves?' 'Because man will, sometimes, remain for a long time quiet in his den. The old vultures will tell you when you are to watch his motions. When you see men in great numbers moving **close together**, like a flight of storks, you may conclude that they are hunting, and that you will soon revel in human blood.' 'But still,' said the young one, 'I would gladly know the reason of this mutual slaughter; I would never kill what I could not eat.' 'My child,' said the vulture, 'this is a question which I cannot answer, though I am **reckoned** the most subtle bird of the mountain. When I was young, I used frequently to visit the eyry of an old vulture, who dwelt upon the Carpathian rocks; he had made many observations; he knew the **places** that afforded prey round his habitation, as far in every direction as the strongest wing can fly between the rising and the setting of the summer sun; he had fed year **after** year on the entrails of men. His opinion was, that men had only the appearance of animal life, being really vegetables with a power of motion; and that, **as** the boughs of an oak are dashed together by the storm, that swine may fatten upon the fallen acorns, **so** men are by some unaccountable power driven one against another, till they lose their motion, that vultures may be fed. Others think they have observed something of contrivance and policy among these mischievous beings; and those that hover most closely round them pretend that there is, in every herd, one that gives directions to the rest, and seems to be more eminently delighted with a wide carnage. What it is that entitles him to such pre-eminence we know not; he is seldom the biggest or the swiftest, but he shows by his eagerness and diligence that he is, more than any of the others, a friend to the vultures.'—*S. Johnson, 1709-1784.*

164. THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Some incidents happened which revived her tenderness for Essex, and filled her with the deepest sorrow for the consent which she had **unwarily** given to his execution.

The Earl of Essex, after his return from the fortunate ex-

pedition against Cadiz, observing the increase of the queen's fond attachment towards him, **took occasion** to regret that the necessity of her service required him often to be absent from her person, and exposed him to all those ill **offices** which his enemies, more assiduous in their attendance, could employ against him. She was moved with this tender jealousy; and, making him the present of a ring, desired him to keep that pledge of her affection, and assured him that into **whatever** disgrace he should fall, whatever **prejudices** she might be induced to entertain against him, yet, if he sent her that ring, she would immediately, upon sight of it, recall her former tenderness, and would lend a favourable ear to his apology. Essex, notwithstanding all his misfortunes, reserved this precious gift to the last extremity; but after his trial and condemnation, he resolved to **try** the experiment, and he committed the ring to the Countess of Nottingham, whom he **desired** to deliver it to the queen. The countess was **prevailed** on by her husband, the mortal enemy of Essex, not to execute the commission; and Elizabeth, who still expected that her favourite would make this last appeal to her tenderness, and who ascribed the neglect of it to his invincible obstinacy, was, after much delay and many internal combats, pushed by resentment and **policy** to sign the warrant for his execution. The Countess of Nottingham falling into sickness, and **affected** with the near approach of death, was seized with remorse for her conduct; and, having obtained a visit from the queen, she craved her pardon, and revealed to her the fatal secret. The queen, astonished at this incident, burst into a furious passion; she shook the dying countess in her bed, and crying to her that God might pardon her, but she never could, she **broke** from her, and thenceforth resigned herself over to the deepest and most incurable melancholy. She rejected all consolation; she even refused food and sustenance; and throwing herself on the floor she remained sullen and immovable, feeding her thoughts on her afflictions, and declaring life and existence an insufferable burden to her. Few words she uttered, and they were all expressive of some inward grief which she **cared** not to reveal; but sighs and groans were the chief vent which she gave to her despondency. Ten days and nights she lay upon the carpet, leaning on cushions which her **maids** brought her; and her physicians could not persuade

her to **allow** herself to be put to bed, much less to make trial of any remedies which they prescribed to her.

165. POOR DIGGS !

The quarter-to-ten bell rang, and the small boys went off upstairs, praising their champion and counsellor, who stretched himself out on the bench before the hall fire. There he lay, a very queer specimen of boyhood, by name Diggs. He was young for his size, and very clever. His friends at home having regard, I suppose, to his age, and not to his size and place in the school, had not put him into **tails**, and even his jackets were always too small, and he had a talent for destroying clothes and making himself **look shabby**. He was not intimate with any of the bigger boys, who were **warned off** by his oddnesses, for he was a very queer fellow ; besides, among other failings, he had that of **lack of cash** in a remarkable degree. He brought as much money as other boys to school, but got rid of it in no time, no one knew how. And then, being also reckless, he borrowed from anyone ; and when his debts increased and creditors pressed, he would have an auction in the hall of everything he possessed in the world, selling even his school-books, candlestick, and study-table. **For weeks**, after one of these auctions, having rendered his study uninhabitable, he would live about the school-room and hall, doing his exercises on old letter backs and **odd** scraps of paper, and learning his lessons no one knew how. He never meddled with any little boy, and was popular among them, though they all looked upon him with a sort of compassion, and called him 'poor Diggs,' not being able to resist appearances. However, he seemed equally indifferent to the sneers of big boys and the pity of small ones, and lived his own queer life with much apparent enjoyment to himself.

Greatly were East and Tom drawn towards old Diggs, who, in an **uncouth** way, began to take a good deal of notice of them, and once or twice came to their study when Flashman, the **bully** of the school, was there, who immediately decamped in consequence. The boys thought that Diggs must have been watching.

When, therefore, about this time, an auction was one night

announced to take place in the hall, at which, amongst the superfluities of other boys, all Diggs' household goods for the time being were going to the **hammer**, East and Tom devoted their ready cash (some four shillings sterling) to redeem, on behalf of their protector, such articles as that sum would cover. Accordingly, they duly attended to bid, and Tom became the owner of two lots of Diggs' things. Lot 1, price one and three-pence, consisted (as the auctioneer remarked) of a 'valuable assortment of old metals,' in the shape of a mouse-trap, a **cheese-toaster** without a handle, and a saucepan; lot 2, of a dirty tablecloth and green **baize** curtain. East, for one-and-sixpence, purchased a leather paper-case, with a lock but no key, once handsome, but now **much the worse** for wear. But they had still the point to settle of how to get Diggs to take the things without hurting his feelings. This they solved by leaving them in his study, which was never locked when he was out. Diggs remembered who had bought the lots, and came to their study soon after, and sat silent for some time cracking his great red finger-joints. Then he laid hold of their exercises, and began looking over and correcting them, and at last got up, and turning his back to them, said, 'You are uncommon good-hearted little beggars, you two. I value that paper-case; my sister gave it me last holidays—I won't forget;' and so tumbled out into the passage, leaving them embarrassed but not sorry that he knew what they had done.—*Tom Brown's Schooldays.*

166. WAT TYLER.

The government of England under Richard the Second wanted money; accordingly, a certain tax, called the **Poll-tax**, which had **originated** in the last reign, was ordered to be levied on the people. This was a tax on every person in the kingdom, male and female, above the age of fourteen, of three groats, or three fourpenny-pieces a year. Clergymen were charged more, and only beggars were exempted.

The people of Essex rose against the poll-tax, and, being severely **handled** by the government officers, killed some of them. At this **very** time, one of the tax-collectors, going his round from house to house, at Dartford, in Kent, came to the cottage of one Wat, a tiler by trade, and claimed the tax upon

his daughter. Her mother, who was at home, declared that she was under the age of fourteen ; upon that the collector behaved in a savage way, and brutally insulted Wat Tyler's daughter. The daughter screamed, the mother screamed ; Wat the Tiler, who was at work not far off, ran to the spot, and enraged at the treatment which his daughter had suffered, **struck** the collector **dead** at a blow. Instantly the people of the town **arose** as one man. They made Wat Tyler their leader, and joined with the people of Essex, who were in arms under a priest called Jack Straw ; they took out of Maidstone prison another priest, called John Ball, and gathering in numbers as they went along, advanced in a great confused army of poor men, to Blackheath. It is said, that they wanted to abolish all property, and to declare all men equal. I do not think this very likely, because they stopped the travellers upon the road, and made them swear to be true to King Richard and the people. Nor were they at all disposed to injure those who had done them no harm merely because they were of high station ; for the King's mother, who had to pass through their camps at Blackheath, on her way to her young son, lying for safety in the Tower of London, had merely to kiss a few **dirty-faced rough-bearded** men, who were noisily fond of royalty, in order to get away.

The following day the whole mass marched on to London Bridge. There was a drawbridge in the middle, which William Walworth, the Mayor, **caused** to be raised, to prevent their coming into the City ; but they soon terrified the citizens into lowering it again, and spread themselves with great uproar over the streets. They broke open the prisons, they burnt the papers in Lambeth Palace, they destroyed the Duke of Lancaster's Palace, the Savoy in the Strand—said to be the most beautiful and splendid in England—they set fire to the books and documents in the Temple, and made a great riot. Many of these outrages were committed in drunkenness, since those citizens who had well-filled cellars were only too glad to throw them open to save the rest of their property ; but even the drunken rioters were very careful to steal nothing. They were so angry with one man, who was seen to take a silver cup at the Savoy Palace and put it in his breast, that they drowned him in the river, cup and all. The young King had been taken out to treat with them before they committed these excesses,

but he and the people about him were so frightened by the riotous shouts, that they got back to the Tower in the best way they could. This made the insurgents bolder, so they went on **rioting away**, striking off the heads of those who did not at a moment's notice declare for King Richard and the people—and killing as many of the unpopular persons whom they supposed to be their enemies as they could by any means lay hold of. In this manner they passed one very violent day, and then proclamation was made that the King would meet them at Mile End, and grant their requests. The rioters went to Mile End, to the number of sixty thousand, and there the King met them, To him the rioters peaceably proposed four conditions :—First, that neither they nor their children, nor any coming after them, should be made slaves any more. Secondly, that the rent of land should be fixed at a certain price in money, instead of being paid in service. Thirdly, that they should have liberty to buy and sell in all markets and public places like other free men. Fourthly, that they should be pardoned for past offences. Heaven knows, there was nothing very unreasonable in these proposals. The young King deceitfully pretended to think so, and kept thirty clerks up all night writing out a Charter accordingly. Now, Wat Tyler himself wanted more than this. He wanted the entire abolition of the Forest Laws. He was not at Mile End with the rest, but while that meeting was being held, broke into the Tower of London, and slew the Archbishop and the Treasurer, for whose heads the people had cried out loudly the day before. He and his men even thrust their swords into the bed of the Princess of Wales, while the princess was in it, to make certain that none of their enemies were concealed there.

So Wat and his men still **continued** armed, and rode about the City. Next morning, the King, with a small train of some sixty gentlemen, among whom was Walworth the Mayor, rode into Smithfield, and saw Wat and his people at a little distance. Wat said to his men, 'There is the King. I will go speak with him, and tell him what we want.' Straightway Wat rode up to him, and began to talk. 'King,' said Wat, 'dost thou see all my men there?' 'Ah!' said the King, 'why?' 'Because,' said Wat, 'they are all at my command, and have sworn to do **whatever** I bid them.' Some declared afterwards that as Wat

said this, he laid his hand on the King's bridle. Others declared that he was seen to play with his own dagger. I think myself that he just spoke to the King like a rough angry man as he was, and did nothing more. At any rate, he was expecting no attack, and prepared for no resistance, when Walworth, the Mayor, did the not very valiant deed of drawing a short sword and stabbing him in the throat ; he dropped from his horse, and one of the King's people speedily finished him. So fell Wat Tyler. Fawners and flatterers made a mighty triumph of it, and set up a cry which will occasionally find an echo to this day. But Wat was a hard-working man, who had suffered much, and had been foully outraged ; and it is probable that he was a man of a much higher nature and a much braver spirit than ~~any~~ of those who exulted then, and have exulted since, over his defeat.—*Charles Dickens.*

167. THE HUMOURS OF LAW.

In the 'Life of O'Connell' we find several piquant and amusing anecdotes of that great representative of *Repeal*. He was once examining a witness, whose inebriety, at the time to which the **evidence** referred, it was essential to his client's case to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. 'Well, Darby, you told the truth to this gentleman?' 'Yes, your honour, Counsellor O'Connell.' 'How do you know my name?' 'Ah ! sure everyone knows our own *pathriot*.' 'Well, you are a **good-humoured**, honest fellow ; now tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of **anything** that day?' 'Why, your honour, I took my *share* of a pint of spirits.' 'Your share of it ; now, by **virtue** of your oath, was not your share of it *all but the pewter*?' 'Why, then, dear knows, that's true for you, sir.' The court was convulsed at **both** question and answer.



Here is an instance of his **ready** tact and infinite resource in the defence of his client. In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness **swore** strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat, found near the place of the murder, belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. 'By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?' 'Yes.' 'Did you examine it carefully before you swore, in your infor-

mation, that it was the prisoner's?' 'I did.' 'Now **let me see,**' said O'Connell, as he took up the hat and began to examine it carefully in the inside. He then spelled aloud the name of James, slowly, and repeated the question as to whether the hat contained the name; when the respondent promptly replied, 'It did.' 'Now, my lord,' said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, 'there is an **end** of the case—there is no name **whatever** inscribed in the hat.' The result was an instant acquittal.

*

The following is an amusing anecdote of the well-known Cooke, the actor and musician. At a **trial** in the Court of King's Bench, in 1833, betwixt certain music-publishers as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of the song of 'The Old English Gentleman,' Cooke was **subpoenaed** as a witness by one of the parties. On his **cross-examination** by Sir James Scarlett for the **opposite side**, that learned **counsel** questioned him thus:—'Now, sir, you say that the two melodies are the same, but different; now what do you mean by that, sir?' To this Tom promptly answered,—'I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in common time, the other in six-eight time; and consequently, the position of the accented notes was different.'—'Now, pray sir, don't **beat about the bush**, but explain to the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent.' *Cooke*.—'Accent in music is a certain **stress** laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress upon any given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus, if I were to say, "You are an **ass**," it **rests** on ass; but if I were to say, "*You* are an ass," it rests on *you*, Sir James.' Shouts of laughter by the whole court followed this repartee. Silence at length having been obtained, the judge, with much seeming gravity, accosted the counsel thus: 'Are you satisfied, Sir James?' Sir James (who had become *scarlet* in more than name), in a great huff, said—'The witness may **go down**.'

*

'I call upon you,' said the counsellor, 'to state distinctly upon what authority you are prepared to **swear** to the mare's age?' 'Upon what authority?' said the ostler, interrogatively.

'You **are** to reply to, and not to repeat, the questions **put** to you.' 'I doesn't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to **turn** it in his mind.' 'Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question **put**. I again repeat it: Upon what authority do you swear to the animal's age?' 'The best authority,' responded the witness, gruffly. 'Then why such evasion? Why not state it at **once**?' 'Well, then, if you must have it.' 'Must! I **will** have it,' vociferated the counsellor, interrupting the witness. 'Well, then, if you must and will have it,' rejoined the ostler, with imperturbable gravity, 'why, then, I **had** it myself from the mare's own mouth.' A simultaneous burst of laughter rang through the court.

*

Our readers may remember the story of the two Irish friends, who, from long practice, arrived at great proficiency in the science of unlawfully **abstracting** their **neighbour's** property, and were not only true to the old maxim of 'honour among thieves,' but evinced an ingenuity and skill worthy of a better cause. One, having appropriated a goose, was on the point of being condemned by a jury for theft, when the friend appeared and swore that the bird was his, and had been ever since it was a gosling, and the prisoner on this was acquitted. Afterwards, in the course of his **calling**, the ingenious witness was himself arraigned for stealing a gun. 'Don't be **uneasy**,' whispered the former culprit, 'I'll release ye.' Thereupon he **stepped** into the **witness-box**, and boldly affirmed that the gun was his, and that it had been in his possession ever since it had been a *pistol*.

*

One or two amusing anecdotes we are tempted here to present. We cite them from a veritable 'printed boke,' and, therefore, need not **vouch** for their authenticity. A member of the bar in one of the Eastern States had espoused the cause of a man indicted for passing counterfeit money. After a long and severely contested **trial**, the 'learned' gentleman obtained an acquittal for the prisoner, who, affecting an overwhelming sense of gratitude, while pleading poverty and the claims of a family as an apology for the smallness of the fee, took his **leave** of his legal friend. When the unsuspecting counsellor, attor-

ney, or barrister—for these terms are generally used **inter-changeably** in the United States—looked at his fee, he found it to be of spurious coin! This is a rare instance of a lawyer duped.

*

As no one denies that the bar has been ever distinguished for eloquence, it is not needful for us to cite a list of luminous names to prove the fact. Rather would we present the following curious case of an attorney, who was **possessed** of a wonderful facility in '**facing both ways**.' A Scottish advocate, we have forgotten his name, having on a certain occasion drunk rather too freely, was **called on** unexpectedly to plead in a cause in which he had been retained. The lawyer **mistook** the party for whom he was engaged, and to the great amazement of the agent who had to **fee** him, and to the absolute horror of the poor client, who was **in court**, he delivered a long and fervent speech, directly opposite to the interests he had been **called upon** to defend. Such was his zeal, that no **whispered** remonstrance, no jostling of the elbow, could stop him. But just as he was about to sit down, the trembling client, in a brief note, informed him that he had been pleading for the **wrong party**. This intimation, which would have disconcerted most men, had a very different effect on the advocate, who, with an air of infinite composure, resumed his oration. 'Such, my lords,' said he, 'is the statement which you will probably hear from my learned brother on the **opposite** side in this cause. I shall now, therefore, beg leave, in a few words, to show your lordships how utterly untenable are the principles, and how **distorted** are the facts, upon which this very specious statement has proceeded.' The learned gentleman then went over the whole ground, and did not take his seat until he had completely and energetically refuted the whole of his former pleading.

*

Sir George Rose, when at the bar, having the note-book of the regular **reporter** of Lord Eldon's decisions put into his hand, with a request that he would take a note for him of any decision which should be given, **entered** in it the following lines, as a full record of all that was **material** which had occurred during the day:—

Mr. Leach
Made a speech,
Angry, neat, but wrong ;

Mr. Hart,
On the other part,
Was heavy, dull, and long ;

Mr. Parker
Made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without ;

Mr. Cooke
Cited his book,
And the Chancellor said—' I DOUBT.'

This *jeu d'esprit*, **flying about** Westminster Hall, at length reached the Chancellor, who was much **amused** with it, notwithstanding its personal allusion. Soon after, Rose having to argue before him a very untenable proposition, the Chancellor gave his opinion very gravely, thus: 'For these reasons, the judgment must be against your clients; *and here, Mr. Rose, the Chancellor DOES NOT DOUBT.*'

168. THE MYSTERIES OF MEDICINE.

There was a notorious charlatan at Paris, some years ago, named Mantaccini, who, after having squandered his patrimony, sought to retrieve his fortune by **turning** quack. He **started** his carriage, and made tours round the country, pompously professing to effect cures of all diseases with a single **touch**, or a simple look. Failing in this bold essay, he attempted another yet more daring—that of reviving the dead at will! To remove all doubt, he declared that, in fifteen days, he would go to the churchyard, and restore to life its inhabitants, though buried fifteen years. This declaration excited a general rumour and murmur against the doctor, who, not in the least disconcerted, **applied** to the magistrate, and requested that he might be put under a guard to prevent his escape, until he should perform his undertaking. The proposition inspired the greatest confidence, and the whole city came to consult the clever empiric, and purchase his *baume de vie*. His consultations

were **most** numerous, and he received large sums of money. At length, the noted day approached, and the doctor's valet, fearing for his shoulders, began to manifest signs of uneasiness. 'You know nothing of mankind,' said the quack to his servant; 'be quiet.' Scarcely had he spoken the words, when the following letter was presented to him from a rich citizen:—'Sir, the great operation you are about to perform has broken my rest. I have a wife buried for some time, who was a fury, and I **am** unhappy enough already, without her resurrection. In the name of heaven, do not make the experiment. I will give you fifty louis to keep your secret to yourself.' Soon after, two dashing beaux arrived, who urged him with the most earnest entreaties not to raise their old father, formerly the greatest miser in the city, as, in such an event, they would be reduced to the most deplorable indigence. They offered him a fee of sixty louis; but the doctor shook his head in doubtful **compliance**. Scarcely had they retired, when a young widow, on the eve of matrimony, threw herself at the feet of the quack, and, with sobs and sighs, implored his mercy. In short, from morn till night he received letters, visits, presents, and fees, to an excess which absolutely overwhelmed him. The minds of the citizens were differently and violently agitated: some by fear, and others by curiosity, so that the mayor of the city waited upon the doctor, and said: 'Sir, I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rare talents, that you will be able to accomplish the resurrection in our churchyard, the day after to-morrow, according to your promise; but I pray you to observe that our city is in the utmost uproar and confusion, and to consider the dreadful revolution your experiment must produce in every family; I entreat you, therefore, not to attempt it, but to go away, and thus restore tranquillity to the city. In justice, however, to your rare and divine talents, I shall give you an attestation, in due form, under our seal, that you *can revive the dead*, and that it was our own fault, we were not eye-witnesses of your power.' This certificate, our authority continues, was duly signed and delivered. The illustrious Mantaccini left for other cities, to **work** new miracles and manœuvres. In a short time he returned to Paris, loaded with gold, laughing at the credulity of his victims.

169. AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.

Jesus arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and He sent His disciples forward to prepare supper, while He Himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market-place. And He saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together looking at an object on the ground ; and He drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter round his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt ; and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing, never met the eyes of man. And those who **stood by** looked on with abhorrence. 'Faugh !' said one, **stopping** his nose ; 'it pollutes the air.' 'How long,' said another, 'shall this foul beast offend our sight ?' 'Look at his torn hide,' said a third ; 'one could not even cut a shoe out of it.' 'And his ears,' said a fourth, 'all draggled and bleeding !' 'No doubt,' said a fifth, 'he hath been hanged for thieving !' And Jesus heard them, and looking down compassionately on the dead creature, He said : 'Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth !' Then the people turned towards Him with amazement, and said among themselves : 'Who is this ? this must be Jesus of Nazareth, for only He could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog ;' and being ashamed, they bowed their heads before Him, and went each on his way.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

170. SWEDISH LEGEND OF THE LAPWING, THE STORK,
AND THE SWALLOW.

It was on that fearful Friday when our Saviour hung in His agony upon the cross, when the sun was turned into blood, and darkness was upon all the earth, that three birds, flying from east to west, passed by the accursed hill of Golgotha. First came the lapwing, and when the bird saw the sight before him he flew round the cross, crying in his querulous tone, 'Torment him ! torment him !' For this reason the lapwing is for ever accursed, and can never be at rest ; it flies round and round its nest, fluttering and uttering a plaintive cry ; in the swamp its eggs are stolen. Then came the stork, and the stork cried in its sorrow and its grief for the ill deed done, 'Give Him

strength! give Him strength!’ Therefore is the stork blessed, and **wherever** it comes it is welcome, and the people love to see it build upon their houses; it is a sacred bird, and for ever unharmed. Lastly came the swallow, and when it saw what was done, it cried, ‘Refresh Him! cool Him!’ So the swallow is the most beloved of the three; he dwells and builds his nest under the **very** roofs of men’s houses; he looks into their very windows and watches their doings, and no man disturbs him, either on the palace or on the houses of the poorest peasant. For this reason, as you travel in Denmark, you will observe the swallows’ nests remain undisturbed; no one would dream for a moment of scratching them down or destroying them as we do in England.

171. WARSAW TO ENGLAND.

I, the City steeped in the blood of my children; I, a widow in mourning, with chains on my hands; I, a slave in a living tomb, send these words of thanks to thee, English people. The voice of the members of thy much esteemed House of Commons, the voice of the workmen of thy towns, has raised the lid of the tomb in which violence and indifference have precipitated Poland. To my call of blood and tears God has replied by the mouth of an honoured people. Glory to God! and thanks to thee, O England! With all that remains to me of life and immortality, after a long martyrdom, I bless thee, thy old men, thy men, women, sons, and daughters, wishing them eternal liberty and beatitude. ~~May~~ thy patrons ever pray God for thee, because thou, venerable and happy England, hast advocated the cause of abandoned, mutilated, and crucified Poland.

172. A TOAST, BY THE POET CAMPBELL.

This celebrated, but irritable, poet, whose political bias is no secret, having been invited to a bookseller’s dinner, shortly after the legal murder of Palm, the German bookseller, was **called upon** for a literary toast or sentiment. To the astonishment of the company, Campbell **stood up** and gravely pronounced ‘Bonaparte.’ ‘What,’ said his host, ‘did we understand you **rightly**? Do you really propose Bonaparte? We asked you for a literary

toast or sentiment.' Campbell laughing replied : ' Yes, I give you Bonaparte; he has **performed** one good service for literature—he shot a bookseller.' The whole company **relished** the joke, and Bonaparte's health was drank as it deserved.—*Cunningham*.

173. THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

I know an old gentleman, who declares that the English were fifty years ago a stronger race than they are now. A modern boatswain's mate, he asserts, could not hit half so hard as the terrific *carnifex* with a pigtail who, in the heroic era, scarified the backs of our seamen. The very scourged ones were stronger. No modern soldier could endure eight hundred lashes. No modern community could tolerate the spectacle of fifteen human beings strangled in front of the **debtor's** door on a single Monday morning, for such offences as uttering a forged one-pound note, counterfeiting a hat stamp, returning from transportation, or stealing a silver toast-rack. We were, says my old gentleman, a stronger, braver, more lion-hearted generation. Look at the port we drank at night, and the brandy we swallowed the next morning to '**set** ourselves **right**.' Look at the beefsteaks we ate, the **wagers** we **laid**, the coaches we drove, the **watchmen** we **beat**, the cocks we fought, the bulls we baited, the prize-fighters we patronised, the pickpockets whose ears we nailed to the pump ! Cigars, seltzer-water, thin claret, and light literature have made us a degenerate and effeminate race. Well, I think we *were* stronger fifty or sixty years ago.—*D. T.*

174. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON FRENCH GENERALS.

The Duke spoke with great respect, or rather admiration, of the skill of Soult in organising troops, and combining their movements ; but with this faculty his praise stopped, and for genius in war he gave the palm to Massena, in this criticism of personal experience :—' When Massena was opposed to me, I could not eat, drink, or sleep. I never knew what repose or respite from anxiety was. I was kept perpetually on the alert. But, when Soult was opposed to me, I then could eat, drink, and en-

joy myself without fear of surprise. Not but that Soult was a great general. Soult was a wonderful man in his way. Soult would assemble a hundred thousand men at a certain point on a certain day, but when he had got them there, he did not know what in the world to do with them.'

The Duke would not be ~~drawn~~ into comparisons disparaging foreign armies, and exalting our own at their expense. George the Fourth asked him whether the British cavalry was not the finest in the world. 'The French are very good, Sire.' Unsatisfied with this answer, the King rejoined: 'But ours is better, Duke?' 'The French are very good, Sire,' was again the Duke's dry response. No vulgar vaunt of superiority could be obtained from him.—*The Examiner*.

175. EDWARD VI.

Edward VI., the only son of Henry VIII. who survived him, was born at Hampton Court, October 12, 1537. His mother, Queen Jane Seymour, died on the twelfth day after giving him birth. The child had three stepmothers in succession after this; but he was probably not much an object of attention with any of them. Sir John Hayward, who has written the history of his life and reign with great fulness, says that he 'was brought up among nurses until he arrived to the age of six years.' He was then committed to the care of Dr. (afterwards Sir Anthony) Cooke, and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Cheke, the former of whom appears to have undertaken his instruction in philosophy and divinity, the latter in Greek and Latin. The prince made great proficiency under these able masters. Henry VIII. died at his palace at Westminster early in the morning of Friday, January 28, 1547; but it is remarkable that no announcement of his decease appears to have been made till Monday, the 31st, although the Parliament met and ~~transacted business~~ on the intervening Saturday. Edward, who was at Hatfield when the event happened, was brought thence in the first instance to the residence of his sister Elizabeth at Enfield, and from that place, on the 31st, to the Tower at London, where he was proclaimed the same day. The council now opened the will of the late king (executed on December 30 preceding), by which it was found that he had (according to the powers granted him by the Acts

28 Hen. VIII. ch. 7, and 35 Hen. VIII. ch. 1) appointed sixteen persons, under the name of **executors**, to exercise the powers of the Government during the minority of his son. One of these, the king's maternal uncle, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, was immediately elected by the rest their president, and **either** received from them in this character, **or** assumed of his own authority, the titles of Governor of his Majesty, Lord Protector of all his realms, and Lieutenant-General of all his armies. He was also created Duke of Somerset, and soon after took to himself the office of Lord High Treasurer, and was further honoured by being made Earl Marshal for life. About the same time his brother, Sir Thomas Seymour, was created Baron Seymour of Sudley, and appointed Lord High Admiral.—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

176. A TALISMAN.

While R. Houdin was **staying** with the chieftain Bou-Allem, a Marabout looked with supreme disgust on his tricks. When the séance was over, the Marabout said : 'I now believe in your supernatural power,—you are a real sorcerer, so I hope you will not fear to repeat a trick you **performed** at your theatre.' Then **producing** a pair of pistols from under his burnous, he said : 'Come, choose one of these pistols, we will load it and I will **fire** at you. You have nothing to fear, since you are invulnerable.' Houdin hardly knew how to escape ; and the Marabout smiled malignantly at his triumph. Bou-Allem, who knew that Houdin's tricks were the result of address, was very angry ; but Houdin **would** not be beaten. Turning to the Marabout, he said that he had left his talisman at Algiers, but that he would, **for all** that, allow him to fire at him the next morning. During the night he made his preparations, and the pistols were loaded with all due solemnity, the Marabout putting in the powder, Houdin the balls. The Marabout fired ; and the ball appeared between the wizard's teeth. Then taking up the other pistol, Houdin fired at a newly whitewashed wall : immediately a large stain of blood appeared on it. The Marabout was overwhelmed—at that moment he doubted everything, even the Prophet.

177. TABLE DELICACIES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Bills of fare vary very much, even in Greenland. I have inquired of Petersen, and he tells me that the Greenland Esquimaux (there are many Greenlanders of Danish origin) are not **agreed** as to which of their animals afford the most delicious food ; some of them prefer reindeer venison, others think more favourably of young dog. A Danish captain, who had acquired the taste, **provided** some for his guests, and they praised his mutton ! After dinner he sent for the skin of the animal, which was no other than a large red dog. This occurred in Greenland, where his Danish guests had resided for many years, far removed from European mutton. Baked puppy is a real delicacy **all over** Polynesia ; at the Sandwich Islands I was once invited to a feast, and had to feign disappointment as well as I could, when told that puppy was so extremely scarce it could not be **procured** in time, and therefore **sucking-pig** was substituted.—*Capt. McClintock's Voyage of the Fox.*

178. AN ENGLISH OPINION OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.

The soldiers of no other nation, perhaps, would so readily have submitted to the privations which those of France were **called upon** to bear ; but it was found at last that they did not differ so **materially** from other people, but that there was a limit to their endurance. In other **respects**, however, the French are peculiarly suited to make good soldiers : they possess high courage ; great personal activity and mental resources : sobriety, which keeps them easily within the bounds of discipline ; a buoyancy of spirits, that makes them undergo fatigue and bear privations without complaining ; a **stock** of vanity, that enables them to **keep up** their spirits ; and an inordinate love of fame, which leads them to undertake the most daring enterprises. A long course of uninterrupted successes had led the French troops to consider themselves invincible ; and so indeed they had been found by all who had hitherto attempted to resist them. Such were the troops with whom the victor of Assaye, with the '**shopkeeper**' army of England, was **about** to dispute the palm of victory.—*Mil. Life of Wellington, by Jackson and Scott.*

179. THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

Adam spoke Irish in Eden, and **wooed** Eve in **Welsh**, and scolded her in Gaelic when driven forth, and taught Cain Breton and Abel Cornish. In some form or another the Celtic was the primitive language, which the confusion of Babel **split** up into Chinese, Hebrew, Sanscrit, and Dutch. At all events the Celtic was the primitive language of Europe. This at least is the doctrine of certain Celtomanes. No, says another class of philologists, equally **possessed** by a theory that Gothic was the primitive language of Europe, to which the Celtic may be referred. Political animosities have entered into a question which should be decided without passion, and which belongs to the impartial decision of literature. It was with this view that M. de Belloquet has long occupied himself with inquiries into Celtic origins, and the result is the appearance of the first part of an important work which cannot fail to interest scholars, *Ethnogénie Gauloise*. This first part is confined to the linguistic, or comparison of languages. **By-and-by** it is hoped he will publish the physiological portion, or the study of the physical characters peculiar to different peoples; and finally the ethnological portion, which shall indicate the manners, the customs belonging to each race.—*The Critic*.

180. THE BOMBARDMENT OF MILAN IN 1849.

On the 22nd April an intrepid body of defenders, five in **number**, a band of noble spirits, of those who knew how to die, led on by Lucien Manora, marched upon the gate Tosa, which was defended by two thousand soldiers and six cannon. With a boldness that danger heightened, they threw themselves upon the Austrians, put them to flight, and **seized upon** this gate, where they established themselves as victors. Soon after the auxiliary columns, seconded by the courage of the inhabitants of the city, succeeded in opening by **main force** the gate of Como.

After this double success of the Milanese, Radetzki was no longer master of Milan. His troops, detached at the gates and upon the bastions, were about to be surrounded and taken in detail. He found himself in his turn **hemmed in** by the insurrection. He learned successively by his emissaries the rising of

all the towns of Lombardy ; the Piedmontese could in a few marches unite their strength to that of the population. There **remained** for him nothing now but to concentrate his army, rally all the detachments, all the garrisons of the towns, **ascertain** the citadels still remaining in his power, and choose his field of battle. With the eye of a skilful general he hesitated no longer, and took the resolution of beating a retreat. At the approach of night he wished to disguise this retreat by the redoubled fire of his artillery. Sixty pieces vomited upon the city destruction and death. The **setting fire** to several isolated houses, situated at the extremity of the faubourgs threw a sinister light. All at once an immense column of flame rose from the midst of the castle. The Austrians had piled up in the great court masses of straw and hay, vehicles and furniture, to burn their dead, and make the gloomy proofs of their defeat imperceptible. The fire which flashed from a thousand guns seemed to form round Milan a circle of flame. The **alarm bell** sounded with redoubled peals in the fifty spires of the city. The multiplied roars of the cannon were reverberated by the echoes. It was a scene of sublime horror, of which one of the combatants, mounted on a turret, has made himself the painter and historian.

The Austrians hoped to profit by the terror and disorder into which Milan was thrown by this bombardment, these burnings, this frightful spectacle, to file off secretly along the bastions, and hide their last manœuvres. But the exasperated tirailleurs, not allowing themselves to be disturbed either by fire or sound, harassed them without ceasing. Multiplied obstacles raised in their path stayed the troops on the march. They had to **drag along** with them the artillery, the wounded, the families of the *employés*, and the unhappy persons taken as hostages. The retreat from Milan lasted eight hours, the army leaving at every step corpses and prisoners behind it.—*Translated from Garnier-Pagès.*

181. AN ADVENTURE WITH ROBBERS.

A traveller in Mexico, whose name was Taylor, started one morning at sunrise from the cold comfortless inn where he had slept the night before. A few hours' **riding** brought him to a small town, where he was glad to rest himself, and breakfast.

When mounting his horse again, he was asked whether he would not have a guard, as the road he was going was much frequented by robbers ; but he refused, either because he was too brave to **care for** one, or because he thought it was a mere pretence to make him pay for an escort. He **rode off**, the innkeeper telling him he would certainly be stopped on the road.

All that day passed—he was travelling a very lonely road—but no robbers appeared. He thought how wise he had been to refuse a guard. The inn he reached at night was a very bad one—so bad that he could not easily obtain food in it. He started the next morning without breakfast, and rode till he came to a wretched little hut, built of mud. He took what he could find for himself and his horse, and gave the woman a dollar to pay for it ; she had no change, and went to a shop opposite to ask for it. Soon she came back, telling him the people in the shop said it was a bad one. He gave her a second, and she came back with the same story. The traveller began to think something was wrong ; but he gave her a third, and told her that must **do**, for he would not give her any more. There were a number of dirty fellows drinking spirits in the shop, and one of them asked Mr. Taylor to take a drop ; but he refused. The man said something about its being ‘the last time,’ but the traveller did not **heed** his remark.

He travelled on for some time ; not a creature was to be seen on the road, which **lay** between two steep hills. So lonely was it that he thought it would be well to load his pistol. Before he could do this, however, he heard a slight movement in the brushwood by his side. Turning to see what caused it, a double-barrelled musket met his view, pointed at him, so close and so well-aimed that he could almost **look down** the barrels. Holding the musket was a **fierce-looking** man in a pink shirt and white trousers. In a moment, a second was visible on the other side, then a third in front. The attack was so sudden, that he could only throw down his arms as they bade him. The next command was that he should **get off** his horse ; this, too, he did, for, with one unloaded pistol, how could he fight the robbers ? They made him lead his horse out of the road, for fear of any passers-by. One of them went back to keep guard. The others, pointing their muskets at their victim, ordered him

to lie down on his face. They then took off his coat and waistcoat, and turned his pockets **inside out**. His purse had very little money in it, at which they were angry. He had been so prudent as only to take enough for his journey, but he had a cheque on a bank in Mexico. The robbers gave him back his papers, and this cheque among them.

They next tied his hands behind him; then spreading out a blanket he carried, emptied his bags into it, that they might choose what to take. They took all but letters, books, and papers. They also picked his pockets of some oranges and cigars, but gave him back one of each, saying: 'Perhaps you may get hungry before night.' They tied all they took up in a blanket, and carried it off, leaving him his horse, fortunately. They then departed, **bidding** him good-day, and saying how pleased they were to have met with him. He, poor fellow, with his hands tied behind him, felt it **anything but** pleasant. The first thing was to **get rid** of the rope; and, after twisting and turning a long time, he contrived to turn his hands round so that he could reach the knots with his teeth—in half an hour he was free once more. His horse had remained near him. He caught him, mounted, and rode off, seeing, as he did so, the three robbers still in the distance. The man in the pink shirt was one of the men he had seen drinking in the shop, and now he knew that calling the dollar a bad one was a trick to see how much he had about him. He galloped on as hard as he could, and reached a town where a good old priest directed him to an honest inn. As he jumped off his poor tired horse, he told the people of the inn he had no money. But they kindly bade him not to **mind** it; he might stay as long as he liked. They told him, too, that he ought to be very thankful the robbers had not taken his life as well as his money and goods.—*Standard Books.*

182. A CHAPTER ON HUMAN NATURE.

A correspondent furnishes us with the **particulars** of the following incident, of which he was an eye-witness.

At the point where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train, before starting on their **way through** to the East.

The captain of the boat—a tall and sun-browned, rough man—stood on his craft, superintending the labours of his men, when the cars came in, and about twelve minutes after, a party of half a dozen gentlemen came along, and deliberately walked up to the captain, and thus **addressed** him:—

‘Sir, we wish to go East, but our **further progress** to-day depends upon you. In the cars we have just left there is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been chosen a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage on your boat; if he goes, we remain. What say you?’

By this time others had come from the cars.

‘Gentlemen,’ said the captain, ‘I have heard the passengers through your committee. Has the sick man any representatives here? I wish to hear both sides of the question.’

To this unexpected interrogatory there was not a single answer; when, without a moment’s pause, the captain crossed to the car, and, entering, beheld a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was eaten up by consumption. The man’s head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced, and spoke kindly to him.

‘Oh, sir,’ said the trembling invalid, looking up, his face lit up with hope and expectation, ‘are you the captain, and will you take me? The passengers shun me, and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying; but oh! if I can live to see my mother, I shall die happy. She lives at Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer, and the only child of her in whose arms I would wish to die.’

‘You shall go,’ said the captain, with an oath, ‘**if I lose** every passenger for the trip.’

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled on the towpath, and they themselves waiting for the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more, and that decision was made known, as they beheld him come from the cars with the sick man cradled in his strong arms. Pushing directly through the crowd with his dying burden, he ordered the mattress to be laid in the choicest part of the cabin, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. Then scarcely deigning to cast a look

at the astonished crowd alongside, he shouted loudly to his hands :

‘ Push off the boat ! ’

But a new feeling seemed to possess the passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse each seized his own baggage, and then walked immediately on board the boat.

In a short time another committee was sent to the captain, asking his presence in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst arose a white-haired man, who, with teardrops starting in his eyes, told that rough captain that he had **taught** them a lesson—that they felt humble before him, and they asked his forgiveness.—*Blair County Whig.*

183. A BARBER'S SHOP AT MARSEILLES.

As, amidst the absorbing preoccupation of the day, ‘*eau chaude pour me raser*’ was an article more easily asked for than obtained, I went into the shop of a ‘*coiffeur de Paris*’ to be ‘barbed,’ as the Americans have it. The shop was in a **by-street**, and not fashionable, of which I was glad, for it was full of genuine Marseilles life. Seven gentlemen, very hirsute, very swarthy, with gold rings in their ears, and looking very much like seven brigands or seven sworn foes to ‘Il Signor Babbage,’ who had left their organs in the adjoining Cannebière, were sitting on seven chairs, awaiting their turn to be barbed. I was the eighth, and took a nap pending the arrival of my turn. I never knew such a curious barber’s. The customers were all Frenchmen, and they were all talking vehemently, but they did not speak a word I could understand. The *sound* of the Provençal patois is half French and half Italian, but verbally is like neither. The floor was covered thick with tufts of black hair. The Marseillais always has his hair cut on the morning of a *fête*, his head is **so** hot. It grows, however, I should imagine, before evening, hydra fashion. **By-and-by** came in a ninth man, who spoke comprehensible French, and who had his hair *in paper*. Then there was a row. A dispute arose between **him en papillotes** and the barber—first, relative to the merits of a little black dog with a red collar, answering to the name of Biribi, and next on the moot point whether a little man

looked best in a big hat, or a big man in a little one. 'The *rix* declared itself.' They did not come to blows, but the storm of '*Troun di Dious*' was awful. I was watching nervously for the flash of cold steel, when one of the **brigand-looking** gentlemen took down a guitar hanging by the side of the case full of false collars and *pommade hongroise*, and, striking up a plaintive air, began to sing a song in *patois* of which I could catch the title, 'Lou Miracle.' The rest joined in chorus, and there was a little dance—the scene of hostile contention became an Academy of the Gay Science. Add to this the fumes of many dreadful cigars and a spicy gale of garlic, impregnating everybody and everything, down to the very razor and shaving-soap, and you may gain some notion of a barber's shop at Marseilles. The barber only charged me ten cents; but to me the experience of his establishment was worth ten francs.—*Daily Telegraph*.

184. AVARICE.

A

The ingenious author of the 'Tin Trumpet' remarks—that a miser is one who, though he loves himself better than all the world, **uses** himself worse: for he lives like a pauper in order that he may enrich his heirs, whom he naturally hates, because he knows they hate him.

Perhaps the severest reproach ever made to a miser was uttered by Voltaire. At a subscription of the French Academy for some charitable object, each contributor putting in a *louis d'or*, the collector, by mistake, made a second application to a member noted for his penuriousness. 'I have already paid,' exclaimed the latter with some asperity. 'I beg your pardon,' said the applicant, 'I have no doubt but you paid; I believe it, though I did not see it.' 'And I saw it, and do not believe it,' **whispered** Voltaire.

B

The inordinate desire of wealth has been the occasion of more mischief and misery in the world than **anything else**. Some of the direst evils with which the world has **ever** been afflicted have emanated from this source. No sooner had Columbus solved the problem of the Western Continent, than the accursed lust of gold began to fire the sordid hearts of his

successors. Every species of perfidy, cruelty, and inhumanity towards the aborigines was **practised** against them, in order to extort from them their treasures; these mercenary wretches, forcing the natives of Hispaniola so mercilessly to delve and toil for the **much-coveted** ore, that they **actually** reduced their numbers, within less than half a century, from two millions to about one hundred and fifty. The conquest of Mexico, by Cortez and his followers, impelled by the same insatiable passion, was accompanied with horrors, atrocities, and slaughters, more dreadful and revolting than almost **any** recorded in the annals of our race. To prepare the way for enjoying the plunder they had in view, the unoffending Indians were butchered by thousands; while carnage and every species of heartless cruelty marked their progress of spoliation. In the siege of Mexico, no less than a hundred thousand of the natives were sacrificed; and, as if to add to the effrontery and depravity of the act, it was perpetrated under the standard of the *cross*, and with the invocation of the God of Armies to aid the conquests. The like atrocities characterised the expedition of Pizarro for the conquest of Peru. Under perfidious professions of amity, they captured the Inca, butchering some four thousand of his unresisting **attendants**. The unfortunate emperor, vainly hoping to regain his freedom, offered them as many vessels of gold as would fill an apartment twenty-four feet long, sixteen wide, and eight high; and after having despatched messengers to collect the promised treasures, he had fulfilled his engagement, when they vilely broke truce, and burnt their wretched victim.

C

In the year 1790, died at Paris, literally of want, the well-known banker—Osterwald. This miserable victim of this disease, a few days prior to his death, resisted the importunities of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. ‘True, I should like the soup,’ he said, ‘but I have no appetite for the meat; what is to become of that? it will be a sad waste.’ This poor wretch died possessed of 125,000*l.* sterling. Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting kind, and whose property was estimated at 800,000*l.* sterling. Among other characteristic incidents related of him,

it is said that on the approach of that dread summons which was to divorce him from his cherished gold, he exclaimed, 'I will keep my money—nobody shall rob me of my property.'

D

We meet with the name of Daniel Dancer, whose miserly propensities were indulged to such a degree, that on one occasion, when, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat—'better as new'—to the astonishment of his friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eighteen-pence. He was in the habit of carrying a snuff-box about with him, not for the purpose of regaling his olfactory organ, but for what does the reader suppose? to collect pinches of the aromatic dust from his snuff-taking friends; and when the box was filled, he would barter its contents for a farthing rushlight! He performed his ablutions at a neighbouring pool, drying himself in the sun, to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel. Other eccentricities are chronicled of this remarkable 'case'—such as lying in bed during the cold weather to save the cost of fuel, and eating garbage to save the charges for food; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent of upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum.

E

There was a Russian merchant—**never mind** his name, it is too barbarously burdened with consonants to spell or pronounce—who was so prodigiously wealthy, that on one occasion he loaned the Empress Catherine the Second a million of roubles, although he lived in the most deplorable state of indigence, privation, and wretchedness. He buried his money in casks in his cellar, and was so great a miser that he seemed almost to thrive upon his very passion. He had his troubles, however; for, reposing his trust for the security of his possessions upon the fierceness and fidelity of his favourite dog, his bulwark of safety failed him. The dog very perversely died, and his master was driven to the disagreeable alternative of officiating in the place of the deceased functionary, by imitating the canine service—going his **rounds** every evening and barking as well as any human dog could be expected to do.

F

The well-known Nat Bentley (*alias* Dirty Dick), of London, belongs to this category. This eccentric specimen of humanity was the victim not only to a craving for gold, but also for *old iron*. We have a dim recollection of the dingy old shop in Leadenhall Street, piled up with heaps of all kinds of old iron and lumber. The last twenty years of his miserable existence were spent in dirt and destitution. Another deplorable case might be cited—that of Thomas Pitt, of Warwickshire. All his solicitude was about his money ; his pulse rose and fell with the public funds. He lived over thirty years ensconced in a gloomy garret, never enlivened with light of lamp or fire, or the cheering smile of friendship. It is reported, that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several undertakers in quest of a cheap coffin. As he lived without the regards, so he died without the regrets, of his neighbours—a miserable illustration of the corrupting influence of cupidity. He left behind him 2,475*l.* in the public funds.

G

Another instance is that of the notorious Thomas Cook. His ruling passion showed itself in all its intensity at the close of his life, for on his physician intimating the possibility of his not existing more than five or six days, with a fierce look of indignation he protested against the useless expense of sending him medicine, and charged the doctor never to show his face to him again.

H

Misers like to feast their eyes with their treasure as well as to handle it. We cite an instance from a recent writer, to this effect. It is an anecdote related of Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire. He was immensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold ; this was a terrible affliction. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched : who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write, without the aid of spectacles, during the rest of his life. But no sooner

was his sight restored, than the baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum ; he felt no joy as others would have felt, but grieved and sighed over the loss of his sixty guineas ! His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist ; he pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly ; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas, instead of sixty. At the time Taylor attended him he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and six thousand pounds in the house.

I

Our last citation exhibits an involuntary case of immolation to Moloch.

A miser, of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and discreditable extortion, was requested by the government to advance a sum of money, as a loan. The miser, to whom a fair interest was not inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet this demand ; he pleaded severe losses and the utmost poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbours, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, **should** they attempt to institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy, he dug a deep cave in his cellar ; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trapdoor he attached a spring-lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By-and-by the miser disappeared : inquiries were made ; the house was searched ; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged ; but no Foscue could they find ; and gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled, with his gold, to some part where, by living incognito, he would be free from the hands of the government. Some time passed on ; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door, and descended with a light. The first

object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscue the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to *pay* his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion!—*Merryweather.*

185. THE LION AND THE SPANIEL.

In the afternoon our company went again to the Tower, to see as well as to hear the recent story of the great lion and the little dog.

They found the place thronged, and all were obliged to pay treble prices, on account of the unprecedented novelty of the show; so that the keeper in a short space acquired a little fortune.

The great cage in the front was occupied by a beast, who, by way of pre-eminence, was called the king's lion; and, while he traversed the limits of his straitened dominions, he was attended by a small and very beautiful black spaniel, who frisked and gambolled about him, and at times would pretend to snarl and bite at him; and again the noble animal, with an air of fond complaisance, would hold down his head, while the little creature licked his formidable chaps. Their history, as the keeper related, was this :—

It was customary for all, who were unable or unwilling to pay their sixpence, to bring a dog or cat as an oblation to the beast in lieu of money to the keeper. Among others, a fellow had caught up this pretty black spaniel in the streets, and he was accordingly thrown into the cage of the great lion. Immediately the little animal trembled and shivered, and crouched and threw itself on its back, and put forth its tongue, and held up its paws, in supplicatory attitudes, as an acknowledgment of superior power, and praying for mercy. In the meantime the lordly brute, instead of devouring it, beheld it with an eye of philosophic inspection. He turned it over with one paw, and then turned it with the other; and smelled to it, and seemed desirous of courting a further acquaintance.

The keeper, on seeing this, brought a large mess of his own

family-dinner ; but the lion kept aloof, and refused to eat, keeping his eye on the dog, and inviting him as it were to be his taster. At length, the little animal's fears being something abated, and his appetite quickened by the smell of the victuals, he approached slowly, and with trembling ventured to eat. The lion then advanced gently and began to partake, and they finished their meal very lovingly together.

From this day the strictest friendship commenced between them, a friendship consisting of all possible affection and tenderness on the part of the lion, and of the utmost confidence and boldness on the part of the dog ; **insomuch** that he would lay himself down to sleep within the fangs and under the jaws of his terrible patron. A gentleman who had lost the spaniel, and had advertised a reward of two guineas to the finder, at length heard of the adventure, and went to reclaim his dog. 'You see, sir,' said the keeper, 'it would be a great pity to part such loving friends ; however, if you insist upon your property, you must even be pleased to take him yourself ; it is a task that I would not engage in for five hundred guineas.' The gentleman rose into great wrath, but finally chose to acquiesce rather than have a personal dispute with the lion.

As Mr. Felton had a curiosity to see the two friends eat together, he sent for twenty pounds of beef, which was accordingly cut in pieces, and given into the cage ; when immediately the little brute, whose appetite happened to be eager at the time, was desirous of making a monopoly of the whole, and putting his paws upon the meat, and grumbling and barking, he audaciously flew in the face of the lion. But the generous creature, instead of being offended with his impotent companion, started back, and seemed terrified at the fury of his attack, neither attempted to eat a bit till his favourite had tacitly given permission.

When they were both gorged, the lion stretched and turned himself, and lay down in an evident posture for repose, but this his sportive companion would not admit. He frisked and gambolled about him, barked at him, would now scrape and tear at his head with his claws, and again seize him by the ear and bite and pull away ; while the noble beast appeared affected by no other sentiment save that of pleasure and complacence.

But let us proceed to the tragic catastrophe of this extra-

ordinary story ; a story still known to many, as delivered down by tradition from father to son.

In about twelve months the little spaniel sickened and died, and left his loving patron the most desolate of creatures. For a time, the lion did not appear to conceive otherwise than that his favourite was asleep. He would continue to smell to him, and then would stir him with his nose, and turn him over with his paw ; but finding that all his efforts to wake him were vain, he would traverse his cage from end to end at a swift and uneasy pace, then stop and look down upon him with a fixed and drooping regard ; and again lift his head on high, and open his horrible throat, and prolong a roar, as of distant thunder, for several minutes together.

They attempted, but in vain, to convey the carcass from him ; he watched it perpetually, and would suffer nothing to touch it. The keeper then endeavoured to tempt him with variety of victuals, but he turned from all that was offered with loathing. They then put several living dogs into his cage, and these he instantly tore piecemeal, but left their members on the floor. His passion being thus inflamed, he would dart his fangs into the boards, and pluck away large splinters, and again grapple at the bars of his cage, and seemed enraged at his restraint from tearing the world to pieces. Again, as quite *spent*, he would stretch himself by the remains of his beloved associate, and gather him in with his paws, and put him to his bosom ; and then utter under roars of such terrible melancholy as seemed to threaten all around, for the loss of his little playfellow, the only friend, the only companion that he had upon earth.

For five days he thus languished, and gradually declined, without taking any sustenance, or admitting any comfort ; till, one morning, he was found dead, with his head lovingly reclined on the carcass of his little friend. They were both interred together, and their grave plentifully watered by the tears of the keeper and his lamenting family.—*Henry Brooke.*

VOCABULARY.

THE FIGURES REFER TO THE NUMBERS OF THE EXTRACTS.

A

about [46], *d'environ*;—[71] *aux environs*;—‘about dividing’ [135], *sur le partage, sur la manière de partager*;—‘all about the country’ [146], *par tout le pays*;—‘N. had been declared emperor about ten days’ [153], *il y avait dix jours environ que N. avait été proclamé empereur*.

about to [49, 100, 106], *sur le point de*;—‘to be about to’ [52], *être sur le point de*; *aller*:—‘was about to dispute’ [178], *allait disputer*.

abstract (to) (property), *détourner, voler*.

account [150], *explication*:—‘is a sufficient account of,’ *rend assez compte de*.

account of (on), *à raison de, à cause de*.

accounted for (that is) [75], *cela s'explique*.

acquainted with (to be) [114], *être au fait, connaître les moyens de*;—‘she was acquainted with’ [85], *elle était au fait de; elle connaissait*.

actually, *réellement, effectivement*;—‘they actually reduced their numbers’ [184, B.], *ils réussirent à diminuer leur nombre; le résultat réel fut que leur nombre fut diminué*.

address (to) [182], *parler à,*

adresser la parole à;—[85] *présenter une adresse*.

affected [164], *effrayé, terrifié*.

affection [162], *sympathie*.

afraid (to be), *avoir peur*;—‘he was afraid’ [1], *il eut peur*.

after:—‘year after year’ [163], *d'année en année; pendant des années*.

after life (in) [77], *plus tard, durant sa vie d'homme fait*.

again, often, or generally, expressed in French by the prefix *re*:—‘to become again’ [49], *redevenir*;—‘to appear again,’ *reparaître*. Also, *paraître encore une fois, une fois de plus, une fois encore*.

age:—‘for ages’ [111], *pendant des siècles*;—‘was just of age’ [146], *venait d'atteindre sa majorité*.

ago:—‘a year ago’ [37], *il y a un an*;—‘some years ago,’ *il y a quelques années*.

agreed (to be) [177], *s'accorder, être d'accord*.

ahoy [161], *ho! de la barque!*

aid of (in), *pour, en faveur de*.

ail (to):—‘what ails you?’ *où as-tu mal? de quoi te plains-tu? qu'est-ce qui te peine? qu'est-ce qui te fait mal?*

alarm-bell, *tocsin*.

all over, *par tout le, par toute la*.

all the while, dans l'intervalle, tout le temps.

all the more ... because, d'autant plus ... que.

allow (to) [164], laisser.

along [1], le long de.

amount (to) [16], revenir.

another, un autre, encore un ; — 'without another word' [37], sans ajouter un mot de plus.

any, tout ; — 'any other goose' [1], toute autre oie, n'importe quelle autre oie ; — [50] quelque ; — [83, 166, 147, 184, B.] un, n'importe lequel, n'importe laquelle, n'importe lesquels ; — 'at any moment' [148], à tout moment.

any more : — 'you do not love me any more' [158], vous ne m'aimez plus.

any one [88], n'importe qui, toute personne, qui que ce soit [145], quelqu'un, une personne quelconque.

any other but : — 'he was received in any other but a complying humour' [75], on le reçut dans une disposition qui n'était rien moins que favorable.

anything, rien ; — 'without anything' [43], sans rien ; — 'without giving him anything' [70], sans lui rien donner ; — 'without anything in it' [75], sans rien dedans ; — [75], n'importe quoi ; — [167, A.], quelque chose, n'importe quoi ; — 'anything remarkable' [75], ce qui serait remarquable.

anything but, peu ; — 'he felt it anything but pleasant' [181], il le trouvait peu agréable, il ne le trouvait nullement agréable.

anything else [184, B.], toute autre chose, n'importe quelle autre chose, tout le reste.

anywhere [158], où que ce soit, n'importe où, nulle part (with a negative).

applicant [61], visiteur.

apply (to) [168], se présenter devant, s'adresser à.

argue out (to) : — 'to argue me out of my supper' [37], de m'enlever mon souper par des arguties.

as [84], comme ; — 'as follows' [89], comme suit, de la manière suivante.

as much, autant ; — 'I thought as much' [28], c'est bien ce que j'ai pensé ; je m'en doutais.

as much as, autant que ; — tant que (when the sentence is negative).

as ... as, aussi ... que ; — 'as long as', aussi longtemps que ; — 'as well as', aussi bien que, autant que.

as ... so [66, 163], de même que ... ainsi.

ascertain (to), rechercher, voir, examiner, s'assurer.

ask a question (to), faire une question.

ask for (to), demander, s'informer de.

assault (to) [72], donner l'assaut à, assaillir.

at odds [94], brouillé, mal ensemble.

at once [120], aussitôt.

attempt (to), essayer, tenter.

attend (to) [27], être présent, assister à ; suivre les cours.

attend to (to), prendre soin de, s'occuper de ; — [156] servir, se mettre au service de, être utile à.

attendance (in), de service.

attendant, serviteur, escorte ; — [99] compagnon ; — [184, B.] serviteur.

attended [99, 105], accompagné, suivi.

attorney, avoué, procureur.

audience [88, 162], auditoire.

avall (of no) [122], inutile.

B

back [45] : — 'to come back', revenir ; — 'to bring back', rapporter ; — 'to put the ears back' [100], plier les oreilles en arrière.

back-room, *chambre de derrière.*

baggy inexpressibles [151], *pantalon très large.*

baize, *serge.*

ball-dress, *robe de bal.*

bandsman, *musicien, employé comme infirmier ou ambulancier.*

banter (to) [61], *se moquer de, faire aller (fam.)*

be (to) (implying obligation or duty):—‘you are to reply’ [167, D.], *vous devez répondre, votre devoir est de*;—‘were we to set up,’ [83], *si nous avions à établir*;—‘if I were to have’ [92], *si j’avais, si je devais avoir*;—‘were I to decide’ [93], *si je décidais*;—‘if he were to put you to death’ [94], *s’il vous mettait à mort*;—‘nobody is to be allowed’ [82], *personne ne doit recevoir la permission, il n’est permis à personne de*;—‘if all... are to be considered’ [75], *si toutes... doivent être considérées, sont à considérer.*

be it so [I], *soit!*

bear away (to) [I], *emporter.*

beat about the bush (to) [167], *biaiser; tourner autour du pot (very fam.)*

beat the watchmen (to) [173], *rosser le guet.*

because [162]. See **The Less.**

before [91], *que.*

behalf of (in), *en faveur de.*

bell the cat (to) [120], *attaquer le grelot.*

below [92], *au-dessous, en dessous.*

beseech (to) [135], *supplier.*

bespeak (to) [78], *annoncer.*

bethink one’s self of (to) [36], *songer à.*

better:—‘it is better’ [I, 92], *cela vaut mieux*;—‘it was much better’ [160], *cela valait bien mieux*; *c’était plus avantageux.*

bid (to) [121], *prier, demander*

à;—‘to bid good day,’ *souhaiter le bonjour.*

bill of fare [177], *menu, carte.*

bite off (to) [135], *enlever d’un coup de dent.*

black watch [90], *garde noire.*

bless (to) [48], *favoriser, accorder une faveur, une grâce.*

blister [23], *vésicatoire*;—‘she must be blistered,’ *il fallait lui mettre un vésicatoire.*

blow away (to) [92], *balayer, enlever.*

border [125], *marche.*

both [84], *l’un et l’autre, tous deux*;—[97, 162], *à la fois*;—[167, A.] *aussi bien... que.*

brand (to), *flétrir.*

break down (to), *s’abattre, se briser, devenir hors d’usage.*

break from (to) [164], *quitter brusquement.*

break loose (to) [114], *s’échapper, briser ses liens.*

breastwork, *parapet.*

brigand-looking [183], *à la mine de brigand.*

bring (to) [45], *amener.*

bully [165], *brimeur brutal, matamore.*

bush. See **beat**.

business, *affaire, besoin*;—‘you have no business there’ [105], *vous n’avez rien à faire là, vous n’avez pas besoin d’être là*;—‘what was his—’ [157], *ce qu’il avait à faire.*

but, *seulement, ne que*;—[154] *si ce n’est*;—‘I did nothing but laugh’ [75], *je n’ai fait que rire*;—‘who knows but’ [92], *qui sait si* (the following sentence to be negative).

by, *en* (before a present participle).

by daylight, *de jour.*

by far [146], *de beaucoup.*

by himself, herself, themselves, *seul, seule, seuls.*

by twelve o'clock (at night),
à minuit.

by-and-by, sous peu, bientôt.

by-street, rue écartée, ruelle.

C

call [150], visite.

call (to) [21], passer, faire une visite.

call (to) (a meeting), convoquer.

call names (to), insulter.

call out (to) [1], crier.

call to (to) [89], crier.

call upon (to) [63], inviter, engager.

called upon (to be), être appelé à, être chargé de, avoir pour mission de, être invité à.

calling [167, E.], profession.

can, could, when followed by a compound infinitive in English, should be translated by the corresponding compound tense of *pouvoir* :—'who can have done that?' *qui a pu faire cela?*—'who could have betrayed me?' [93], *qui aurait pu me trahir?* The same rule applied to *may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, and ought*.

can, could, pouvoir (when physical power is implied); *savoir* (when moral power is meant) :—'who could write?' [104], *qui sait écrire?*

capitally (to punish), punir de mort, condamner à mort.

care (to) :—'he cared little,' *il se préoccupait peu*; *il lui était indifférent*; *cela lui était égal* :—'I don't care what his rank is,' *je ne me préoccupe pas de; quel que soit son grade; son grade n'est indifférent*; *son grade n'y fait rien*;—'he did not care' [139], *cela lui était indifférent*;—'which she cared not to reveal' [164], *qu'elle*

ne voulait pas révéler, qu'elle ne tenait pas à révéler.

care for (to) [181], tenir à, se soucier de.

carry (to) [82], transporter, faire arriver.

cast anchor (to), jeter l'ancre.

catch (to) [1], attraper.

cattle [27], bêtes.

cause to (to), faire.

chance (to), arriver, [113] arriver par hasard.

charge (to) [27], prendre, faire payer.

charge (to) [65], accuser.

cheese-toaster [165], petit four (ou fourchette) à faire rôtir le fromage.

cherish (to) (a dream) [48], prendre plaisir à, s'abandonner à.

choose (to) [97], prétendre, avoir la prétention de.

Cinderella, Cendrillon.

clap one's hands (to), battre des mains.

close together [163], en rangs serrés.

cold, froid;—'to be cold' [134], avoir froid.

collection [27], collecte.

come [158], allons.

come after (to) :—'day came after day' [77], *les jours se succédaient, se suivaient*.

come down (to), descendre.

come forth (to) [92], apparaître.

come on (to) [146], entrer, chausser le pied.

come over (to) [27], venir, passer en.

come to (to) [81], en venir à;—'come what may' [81], *adviennne que pourra*.

come to pass (to) [158], arriver.

come to a pause (to) [32], faire une pause, s'arrêter.

come up (to) [30], survenir;—[90] arriver.

commission (in the army), *brevet d'officier, grade.*

committing to memory [142], *confier à la mémoire, apprendre par cœur.*

compliance (in doubtful) [168], *manifestant son hésitation à accéder à la demande.*

comply with (to), *accomplir, accéder à.*

composed [74], *calme.*

conceit [80], *opinion, erreur populaire.*

continued armed [166], *restèrent armés.*

contrive (to) [97], *trouver moyen de, s'arranger pour, faire en sorte de.*

counsel, *avocat, conseil.*

counsellor, *avocat, conseil.*

countenance [162], *mine, expression de la figure.*

country (in opposition to the metropolis), *province*; — 'a country theatre' [16], *un théâtre de province.*

course (of) [88], *il va sans dire que, bien entendu que.*

court (in) [167, G.], *à l'audience.*

coxcomb, *faquin.*

cram (to) [135], *fourrer.*

crash away (to) [99], *s'enfuir en écrasant ce qui se trouve sous ses pieds.*

cross-examination, *contre-interrogatoire.* Witnesses being examined not by counsel, but by the president of the court, to whom all questions must be submitted or suggested, there is no such thing as the English cross-examination in French courts.

cross pull [121], *effort en tirant de côté*; — 'with a cross pull' [59], *faisant un effort pour tirer de côté.*

crossing [70], *passage dans la boue.*

D

dare (to) [154], *braver.*

dark (it is), *il fait noir, sombre, nuit.*

dash up (to), *soulever, faire sauter.*

day: — 'in his day' [82], *dans son temps, durant sa vie.*

day-labourer, *journalier.*

deal: — 'a good deal,' *beaucoup.*

deal a blow (to) [100], *asséner un coup.*

debtor: — 'the debtor's door' [173], *la porte de la prison pour dettes.*

decoy (to) [114], *lurrer, attirer.*

deep (in adversity) [155], *prougé*; — [138] *fort avant.*

defenceless [163], *incapable de se défendre.*

deprived, *privé*; — 'he was deprived of' [162], *il perdit.*

desire (to) [98], *ordonner*; — [98, 164] *prier*; — [58] *donner ordre.*

devolve upon (to) [106], *revenir à, être dévolu à.*

dignified [162], *relevé.*

dirty-faced [166], *à la figure sale.*

dismiss the court (to) [135], *lever l'audience.*

distorted [167, G.], *altéré, dénaturé, torturé.*

do, did, same idiom as in English, but of less frequent use. 'If you did' [31], *si vous le faisiez, si vous le pourriez.* In most cases the verb is to be repeated: 'some of us do, and some do not' [33], *quelques-uns d'entre nous le savent, d'autres ne le savent pas.*

do (to), when used to emphasize, can often not be fully translated: — 'when he does talk' [78], *quand il parle*; *quand il est à, se met à, se décide à, parler.*

do (to), *se porter*; — 'how he did' [1], *comment il se portait.*

do without (to) [42], *se passer de.*

do (to): — 'that must do' [181],

cela doit, cela devait, suffire; cela devait faire l'affaire;—'do what I would' [77], *que je fisse comme je voulais, malgré mes efforts, en dépit de tout ce que je faisais.*

down [121], *dans;—*[145] *à bas: 'down, good dog,' à bas, mon bon chien;—*'down the stream' [37], *en aval du ruisseau;—*'down the stream you glide' [161], *le courant vous emporte.*

down to [138], *jusqu'à.*

downcast [158], *déjeté, abattu.*

drag along (to) [181], *traîner.*

draw (to), *entraîner;—*'would not be drawn' [174], *ne voulut pas se laisser entraîner.*

drive away (to), *s'en aller, partir (en voiture).*

dull [157], *simple.*

duty (on) [138], *de service.*

dying (to be), *se mourir, être à l'article de la mort.*

E

early [105], *de bonne heure;—*[147] *dans la première partie.*

easy 1.—'to make one's self easy,' *se consoler, se mettre à l'aise.*

edge [102], *bord.*

either...or, *ou...ou; ou bien...ou; soit...soit.*

either [84], *l'un et l'autre, tous les deux;—*'either the one or the other,' *l'un ou l'autre;—*(with a negative expression preceding it, such as *sans*), *ni l'un ni l'autre* [75].

eldest, *aîné.*

end 1.—'there is an end of the case' [167, B.], *la cause est jugée.*

end (to) [79], *mettre fin à, détruire, dissiper.*

enemy, *ennemi* (must be treated as a sing.):—'their camp, they were' [72], *son camp, il fut.*

enforce (to) [162], *donner de la force;—*[55], *maintenir.*

engage (to), [105], *en venir aux mains.*

enjoy (to) (a dignity) [98], *être revêtu de.*

enter (to), *entrer dans.*

enter (to) [167, H.] *enregistrer, inscrire.*

entice away (to) [57], *entraîner, emmener.*

equally [27], *également, non moins.*

even [1], *adv. même.*

ever [184, B.], *jamais.*

ever since [158], *toujours depuis ce temps.*

ever-watchful [99], *toujours au guet; toujours en veil.*

every, *chaque.*

everything, *tout.*

everywhere, *partout.*

evidence [167, A.], *témoignage, déposition d'un témoin.*

examine (to) [119], *interroger.*

excel (to), *surpasser, l'emporter sur.*

executor [175], *exécuteur testamentaire.*

expect (to) [75], *espérer, s'attendre à, exiger.*

explode (to) (of a fire arm), *partir;—*'the charge did not explode' [88], *le coup ne partait pas.*

extent, *étendue, degré.*

F

face both ways (to) [167, F.], *plaider le pour et le contre.*

fail (to), *manquer;—*'it might fail' [84], *il pourrait manquer, échouer.*

fair-haired [145], *aux cheveux blonds.*

fairy tale, *conte de fée.*

fall short (to) [83], *être au-dessous de, être surpassé par.*

fall asleep (to), *s'endormir.*

far away [158], *bien loin d'ici.*

fashion (man of), *un homme à la mode, un élégant.*

fast [8], *rapidement.*

fast asleep, *profondément endormi.*

fault, *défaut*; — 'what fault do you find with him? [26], *que lui reprochez-vous?* lit. *quel défaut trouvez-vous chez lui?*

fee (to) (a lawyer), [167, G.], *payer des honoraires, honorer*; *fam. graisser.*

feed upon (to), *se nourrir de.*

feel (to) (with an adj. or participle), *se sentir*; — 'I feel sick,' *je me sens malade.* Often not translated at all: 'feeling convinced' [88], *convaincu.*

fellow [27], *drôle.*

fellow-pupil, *camarade de classe, d'école, d'étude; condisciple.*

fellow-slipper, *l'autre pantoufle, le camarade.*

few (a), *quelques*; — 'the few' [22], *les quelques, le peu* de [69], *peu nombreux.*

fierce-looking [181], *à la mine féroce.*

fight four actions (to) [73], *livrer quatre combats, se battre or combattre dans quatre batailles.*

fight a battle (to), *livrer une bataille.*

fight one's way up (to) [126], *s'élever, gagner ses grades en combattant.*

fill up (to) [57], *combler.*

fire! [14], *tirez! feu!*

fire (to) [88, 176], *faire feu, tirer.*

first (at), *d'abord.*

fishing-boat, *bateau pêcheur.*

fit [106], *convenable, propre.*

fit (to), *aller, seoir*; — 'none would fit so well' [94], *aucun n'irait aussi bien*; — [146] *aller, chausser.*

fitted, *adapté* [97].

flatten one's self (to), *s'aplatir.*

float down (to) [158], *descendre.*

floor [61], *étage*; — 'first floor,' *le premier étage, or le premier.*

fly about (to) [167, H.], *se répandre, circuler.*

foot-lights, *rampe.*

for (when time is implied) = *pendant*, or is not expressed at all: — 'for some seconds' [87], *pendant quelques secondes*; — 'for weeks' [165], *pendant des semaines, pendant plusieurs semaines.*

for, *de*; — 'jumped for joy' [146], *sauta de joie.*

for: — 'now for a coachman' [146], *et maintenant il s'agit d'avoir un cocher.*

for all that [159], *malgré tout cela, en dépit de sa promesse, néanmoins*; — [176] *néanmoins.*

force out (to) [63], *faire sortir de force.*

forecast, *prévoyance.*

form (to) [112], *se former en ligne de bataille.*

former, *celui-là, le premier.*

former: — 'in former times' [158], *au temps jadis, autrefois.*
from [80], *en conséquence de, à cause de.*

from among, *parmi.*

front [61], *façade.*

froward [98], *entêté, revêche.*

frozen in [121], *gelé.*

further progress: — 'our — depends upon you' [182], *il dépend de vous que nous continuions notre route; la continuation de notre voyage dépend de vous.*

G

gain an insight into (to) [93], *pénétrer.*

gallop away (to) [127], *s'en aller au galop.*

garden-paling, *la grille, la palissade du jardin.*

gauge: — 'to take the —' [156], *sonder.*

get (to) [121], *avoir* (in many idioms), the original meaning of *habere* being *to acquire*, not *to possess*;—'to get a good look' [91], *avoir une bonne vue*;—[102] *procurer*.

get astride (to) [113], *se mettre à cheval, à califourchon, sur*.

get into (to) [75], *entrer à, dans*;—'to get their foot into it' [146], *pour y faire entrer leur pied*.

get off a horse (to) [181], *descendre de cheval*.

get out (to) [63], *sortir*.

get rid of (to), *se débarrasser de*.

get up (to) [120], *se lever*.

give away (to) [9], *donner*.

give a cry (to), *jeter un cri*.

give a crow (to) [59], *chanter*.

go about (to) [121], *aller, se promener*.

go down (to) [46], *descendre*;—[167, D.], *se retirer*.

go off (to) [75], *s'en aller*.

go on (to), *continuer*:—'you must go on holding it there' [121], *il faut que tu continues à l'y tenir*;—[91] *continuer, se passer, se faire*;—'at the rate you go on' [75], *du train dont vous y allez*.

go over (to) [17], *passer à*.

good-humoured fellow (a), [167, A.], *un bon garçon*.

good-bye, *adieu! que Dieu soit avec vous!*

gossip [158], *commère, bavarde*.

grow (to) [158], *devenir*;—'to grow hungry,' *devenir affamé*;—'to grow old,' *devenir vieux, vieillir*.

H

habit of body [126], *constitution*.

had not nature ... [163], *si la nature n'avait pas* ...

hail (to) [120], *saluer*.

half:—'not half so spry' [144], *pas si actif de moitié*.

hammer:—'to go to the —' [165], *être mis en adjudication, aux enchères*.

hand grenades, *grenades à la main*.

hands [182], *employés, ouvriers, matelots*.

handle (to) [166], *traiter*.

happen (to), *arriver, venir à*:—'he happened to be' [89], *il arriva par hasard qu'il était*;—'he happened to be with' [75], *il se trouvait par hasard chez*.

hard:—'to try hard' [146], *essayer de toutes ses forces*.

have (to) (in the sense of 'to get'):—'I had it' [167, D.], *je l'ai su, je l'ai appris; je le tiens*. Cf. the diff. idiomatic meanings of *avoir*.

have in (to) [40], *contenir*.

he, him (demonstrative), *celui* [183];—'fire at him yonder' [127], *feu sur cet homme-là-bas*;—'thereign of him who was styled the great' [28], *le règne de celui qu'on appelait le grand*.

head to foot, *de pied en cap, de la tête aux pieds*.

hear from, hear of (to), *entendre parler de, recevoir des nouvelles de*.

heed (to) [181], *écouter, faire attention à, tenir compte de*.

heighten (to), *relever*.

help (to):—'they could not help crying' [145], *ils ne purent s'empêcher de pleurer*.

help one's self [138], *se servir*.

help:—'there was no help for it' [146], *elle n'y pouvait rien*.

hemmed in [180], *environné, cerné*.

henceforth, *dorénavant, désormais*.

here (in a narrative), *là*. Cf. **now** = *alors*.

here I am [44], *me voici*.

here lies [75], *ci gît*.

hereupon, *là-dessus*.

hiding-place [1], *cachette*.

high-spirited, plein de vivacité, d'animation, de feu.

hitherto, jusqu'ici.

hold an office (to) [136], remplir des fonctions publiques.

hold one's ground (to) [149], défendre le terrain, tenir ferme.

home! — 'you must be home' [146], il faut que tu sois rentrée à la maison; — 'it was a long way home,' le chemin pour rentrer à la maison était long; — 'his home' [58], sa maison, son habitation.

horse-laugh, éclat de rire.

how, comme, combien: — 'how very strange,' combien cela est étrange; — 'how pretty she is' [146], comme elle est jolie; — 'how silly men are' [110], comme or combien les hommes sont niais.

how, comment: — 'how he did' [1], comment il se portait; — [163] comment (or omit altogether); — 'how comes it?' [158], comment se fait-il?

how much, combien.

however, before an adj. or adv., quelque ... que, with the subj.

humbug, blagueur (very fam.), farceur, hâbleur.

hurry (to be in a), être pressé de, se presser de, se hâter de.

I

if only [73], si seulement, pour peu que.

if I lose [182], quand, quand même, alors même que je perdrais.

ill-humoured, de mauvaise humeur, mal disposé, revêche.

ill-natured to, méchant envers, mal disposé envers.

impart (to), donner, communiquer.

in, de (after a superlative).

in as much as, d'autant plus que.

indisposed, peu disposé. ('Indisposé' = unwell.)

indulge in (to), se laisser aller à, s'abandonner à, se livrer à.

inheritance [162], succession.

injure (to) [87], faire du tort.

inside - out! — 'turned his pockets inside-out' [181], retournèrent ses poches.

in so much that [185], tellement que, au point que; — jusqu'à (with infinitive).

instance [75], cas, circonstance.

instant: — 'the 16th instant' [73], le 16 de ce mois, le 16 courant.

intend (to) [83], destiner.

intended [125], destiné.

interchangeably (terms used) [167, F.], termes qui s'emploient indifféremment l'un pour l'autre.

intricate [135], compliqué.

introduce (to) [75], présenter.

intrude (to): — 'I fear I have been intruding' [27], je crains d'avoir été importun, de vous avoir dérangé.

J

jarring [78], contrariété.

judgment [75], punition du ciel.

jump up (to) [146], sauter sur ses pieds.

just, donc; — 'just consider' [103], réfléchissez, voyez donc; — 'just imagine' [116], figurez-vous donc.

just: — 'to have just,' venir de: — 'he had just published' [75], il venait de publier; — 'he had just been installed' [124], il venait d'être installé; — 'was just of age' [146], venait d'atteindre sa majorité.

just as [148], au moment même où; — 'just as happy' [116], tout aussi heureux.

K

keep (to) [1, 61], *tenir, avoir*.
keep down (to) [126], *réprimer*.

keep from (to), *protéger contre*.
keep time well (to) [75] (of a watch), *aller bien*.

keep up the spirits (to) [178], *se maintenir en bonne disposition, entretenir la bonne humeur*.

L

largest-sized [101], *de la plus grande dimension possible*.

late!—'how late it is' [145], *comme il est tard*.

late, feu;—'the late Prince C.' [125], *feu le prince C.*

later [100], *récent, de plus récente date*.

latter, celui-ci, le dernier.

laugh at (to), *se moquer de*.

lawyer, homme de loi.

lay (to), v. a., *pondre* (of eggs);—'to lay a wager,' *faire un pari, parier*;—[71] *placer*;—'to lay down' [157], *déposer*;—'to lay one's self down,' *se coucher*.

lay (to), v. n. [53, 181], *être, se trouver*;—[23, 43] *être couché, rester couché*;—'to lay rusting' [85], *rester exposé à la rouille*;—'to lay open' [92], *ouvrir, s'ouvrir*.

lay about (to) [111], *frapper à droite et à gauche*.

leather breeches, culottes de peau.

leave (to take), *prendre congé*.

leave off (to) [1], *cesser*.

lecture (to) [82], *chapitrer, sermonner*.

left:—'there was nothing left but' [141], *il ne restait qu'à*.

less... the more (the) [40], *moins... plus*.

lest (after a verb of fear), *ne*;—'fearing lest N. should escape'

[98], *craignant que N. ne lui échappât*.

lest, de crainte que, de peur que.
let!—'to be let,' *à louer*.

let me see [167, B.], *voyons* (an instance of a 1st pers. sing. imperative). The more correct, but less usual, translation would be: *que je voie*.

lie (to):—'the snow lies deep' [145], *la neige est profonde*.

light-horse, cheval-léger, cavalerie légère.

light (a) (to light a cigar with, &c.), *du feu*.

like (to be) [159], *ressembler*.

linger (to) [71], *s'arrêter, rester, errer*.

long:—'he had not been long' [157], *il n'était pas depuis longtemps; il n'y avait pas longtemps qu'il était*.

look [91], *vue*;—[46] *apparence, regard, extérieur*.

look about (to) [122], *regarder autour de soi*.

look down (to) [181], *regarder au fond, voir jusqu'au fond*;—[112] *regarder, contempler*.

look down for (to) [77], *chercher du regard*.

look for (to), *chercher, aller à la recherche de*.

look (to) [17, 102], *avoir l'air, paraître*.

look well (to) [152], *avoir bonne façon, aller bien; produire bon effet*.

look shabby (to):—'to make one's self look shabby' [165], *paraître râpé*.

lower (to) (sail), *amener une voile*.

M

maid [164], *femme*.

maiden lady, une demoiselle.

main force (by), *de vive force*.

make (to) [146], *constituer, devenir.*

make money (to), *gagner de l'argent.*

make off (to), *s'enfuir.*

make one's way to (to) [114], *se réfugier dans, s'échapper.*

make up (to) [158], *dédommager*; — 'to make up for' [117], *ratrapper*; — 'to be made up' [76], *se composer.*

manage (to) [103], *parvenir, s'arranger pour, réussir*; — [166] *arranger.*

manners [12], *mœurs.* ('Manners' = behaviour in society.)

many, *maint, beaucoup de, bien du*; — 'the many things' [92], *les nombreuses choses*; — 'many a head' [94], *mainte tête, bien des têtes.*

march (to) [73], *faire*; — 'to march away,' *s'en aller, s'éloigner.*

marry [8], *épouser.* When neuter, *se marier.*

material [167, H.], *essentiel.*

materially [178], *essentielle-ment.*

matter-of-fact [158], *prosaïque, terre-à-terre, sans goût pour les œuvres d'imagination, n'ayant de goût que pour les choses matérielles.*

matter: — 'what is the matter?' [146], *qu'y a-t-il? de quoi s'agit-il?* 'what is the matter with you?' [158], *qu'as-tu? qu'est-ce que tu as?*

may, might: — 'that C. might be sent for' [98], *qu'on envoyât chercher C.*; — 'he desired that he might be buried' [80], *il exprima son désir d'être enterré; il ordonna qu'on l'enterrât.* **May, might**, are, however, seldom the sign of subjunctive. When not in a subordinate sentence, they are to be translated by *pouvoir*: — 'you may sit down' [7], *vous pouvez vous asseoir.*

may, might, followed by an infinitive. See **can, could.**

may [171], *puisse, puissent.*

mean (to): — 'I meant to do it' [32], *c'était bien mon intention; je l'ai fait avec intention.*

mean (to) [27, 28], *signifier, vouloir dire*; — 'what is meant by' [130], *ce que l'on entend par*; — 'do you mean?' [158], *veux-tu dire?*

meanly enough he... [75], *il eut la bassesse de.*

means of (by), *par, au moyen de, moyennant.*

meddlesome, *intrigant, qui se mêle de tout.*

meet a demand (to) [184, H.], *répondre, faire face, obtempérer, déférer.*

midway [63], *à égale distance, à mi-chemin.*

mind, *envie*; — 'I've almost a mind to beg' [27], *j'ai presque envie de mendier.*

mind (to) [59], *faire attention à, obéir*; — 'you must mind one thing' [146], *il faut que tu songes à une chose.*

mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs, in the peculiar English idiom 'a friend of mine,' &c., have three corresponding idiomatic forms in French: *un ami à moi, un de mes amis, un mien ami.* The latter not much in use. — 'A whim of yours' [158], *un de tes caprices.*

ministry's: — 'my actions are my —' [75], *mes actes sont ceux de mon ministère.*

mistake (to), *se méprendre sur.*

more [139], *de plus, encore.*

most [64, 96], *la plupart de.*

most (a) (sign of superlative): — 'a most contemptuous opinion' [39], *une opinion des plus méprisantes*; — 'were most numerous' [168], *étaient des plus nombreux*; — 'most ingenious' [120], *des plus ingénieux.*

most (the), *le plus.*

most part (the) [147], *la plus grande partie*.

move (to) [119], *ébranler*.

much [66], *beaucoup*;—'much-coveted' [184, B.], *ardemment convoité*;—'much to the amusement' [118], *au grand plaisir*.

much the worse for wear [165], *passablement usé*.

must, *devoir*;—'the jarrings he must have encountered' [78], *que de contrariétés il a dû rencontrer*;—'it must be expensive' [24], *cela doit être dispendieux*;—'it must be' [146], *cela doit être*;—'you must wait' [62], *il faut que vous attendiez*;—'he must have done it,' *il a dû le faire*;—(see **can**, **could**);—'I must and will be heard' [32], *je dois être entendu et je veux qu'on m'entende; il faut qu'on m'écoute, je le veux*.

N

name:—'he went by that name ever after' [160], *on l'appela toujours ainsi dans la suite*.

narrow-necked, *à goulot étroit*.

narrow-souled, *au cœur étroit, à l'âme étroite*.

near it [43], *tout auprès*.

near [127], *sur le point de*.

neighbour's property [167, E.], *le bien d'autrui, le bien du prochain*.

neither [144], *ne... pas non... plus*.

never anywhere [42], *jamais nulle part*.

never fear [67], *n'ayez pas peur*.

never mind, *n'importe; cela est sans conséquence; peu importe*.

next [107], *ensuite, après cela*.

next [146], *suiwant*.

next to [85], *après*.

nobody, *personne*.

no longer, *ne plus*.

no more:—'we want no more,' [69] *nous n'avons pas besoin de davantage*;—'no more cost' [139], *d'un prix si peu élevé, qui ne coûtait pas plus*.

no way [119], *ne... nullement*.

no wonder [75], *il n'y a pas de quoi s'étonner*.

none, *aucun, aucune*;—'he had none' [10], *il n'en avait pas*;—'there was none' [102], *il n'y en avait point*.

none but [39], *personne... si ce n'est*.

nonsense, *sottises*.

nor (in the beginning of a sentence) = *et...ne...pas non plus*, or *ne...pas*.

not at all, *pas du tout, nullement*.

nothing, *ne...rien*. 'Ne' can be dispensed with only when 'rien' stands alone or a word equivalent to a negation (such as *sans*) is in the sentence.

now (in a narrative) *alors*. Cf. **here** = *là*.

now [160], or;—[98] *alors*.

number [6], *un certain nombre, un grand nombre*;—'five in number' [180], *au nombre de cinq*.

O

objection:—'we have no —' [152], *nous n'avons rien contre*.

observe (to) [27], *faire observer, faire une réflexion; remarquer*.

occasionally, *quelquefois, de temps en temps*.

occur (to) [93], *se présenter, s'offrir*.

odd [165], *dépareillé, hors d'usage, sans emploi*;—*impair*;—'an odd sixpence' [89], *un sixpence de reste*.

office [135], *fonction*;—[162] *relation, rapport*;—[164] *service*;

— 'into office' [97], *aux affaires*.

old, *âgé*; — 'he was five years old' [47], *il était âgé de cinq ans, or il avait cinq ans*.

old-fashioned [61], *à la vieille mode, de construction ancienne, vieux style*.

on, before a present participle, *en*; — 'on G. rising' [107], *en se levant, G. . .*; *quand G. se leva*; — '= à'; — 'on his being canonised' [80], *à sa canonisation, lorsqu'il fut canonisé*; — 'on an occasion' [61], *dans une circonstance, une fois*; — 'on similar occasions' [91], *à pareille occasion*; — '= de': 'to depend on,' *dépendre de*.

on, with a date, should be left out in the translation: — 'on the 1st January,' *le 1^{er} janvier*.

on! on! [161], *en avant! avancez!*

on this, *là-dessus*.

one, *on*; — 'one must never be tired' [158], *on ne doit jamais se lasser; il ne faut jamais se lasser*; — [53] *l'un, l'un d'eux*; [158] *le même, la même, les mêmes*. **One** should not be translated after an adj.: — 'a young one,' *un jeune*; 'the old ones,' 'the young ones,' *les vieux, les petits*; — 'never did a wise one' [75], *n'en a jamais fait une sage*.

one (demonstrative), = *celui, celle, &c.*; — 'the one that [1], *celui qui*'; — 'this one' [3], *celui-ci*; — 'a miser is one who [184], *un avaré est celui (or un homme) qui*.

one = *un, aucun, &c.*; — 'one of his auditory' [32], *un de ses auditeurs, une de ses ouïes, une personne de l'auditoire*; — 'I never was in one' [68], *je n'ai jamais été à aucune*.

one's, *à soi*; 'one's own children' [159], *ses enfants à soi, vos enfants, ses propres enfants, les enfants de chacun*.

once upon a time, *une fois*.

once (at) [1], *tout d'un coup, à la fois*.

only, *seulement, ne . . . que*.

opposite side [167, C. G.], *partie adverse*.

order to (in), *afin de, pour*.

ordnance (pieces of), *pièce d'artillerie, bouche à feu*.

originate (to) [166], *émaner, prendre naissance, être établi*.

ought, followed by an infinitive, see **can**, **would**: — 'you ought to have done it,' *vous auriez dû le faire*.

out: — 'to force out' [63], *faire sortir de force*; — 'to steer out' [161], *gouverner, éviter*.

out fishing [121], *à la pêche*.

out of [54], *par, en conséquence de*.

outlaw, *proscrit, mis or déclaré hors la loi*.

outright [158], *nettement, sans ménagement*.

outweigh (to) [135], *peser davantage*.

over [91, 122], *fini, écoulé*.

'over you go' [161], *vous vous précipitez*.

overlook (to) [104], *inspecter*.

own (**my, thy, his**), &c., *le mien, le tien, le sien, &c.*; 'my own' [75], *à moi, le mien*; 'of his own' [38], *de sa composition, fait par lui, de son créa*.

P

particulars [182], *détails*.

patient (of a doctor), *malade, client*.

pay his debts (to) [184 I.], *rendre ses devoirs*; — 'to pay homage' [128], *rendre hommage*; — 'to pay a visit,' *faire or rendre une visite*.

perform (to) [88], *donner des représentations, des séances*; — [172]

rendre;—'to perform a trick' [176], *faire un tour*.

pet, favori.

physician, médecin.

pick up (to), ramasser.

pit (to) [97], *se mettre aux prises*.

place, endroit;—[60] *devoir, affaire*.

please, *je vous en prie, s'il vous plaît*;—'when I please' [59], *quand cela me fait plaisir*.

plenty of, abondance de, beaucoup de.

policy [164], politique.

poll (speaking of a parrot) [61], *jacquot*.

poll-tax, capitation.

possessed by [179], *en possession de, imbu de*;—'to be possessed of,' *être doué de, posséder*.

powers of eloquence [162], *qualités d'orateur, talent oratoire*.

practical joke [148], *mauvais tour, farce*.

practise (to) [184, B.], *mettre en pratique, mettre en usage, exercer*.

pray, *je vous prie, dites-moi*.

prejudice, préjugé.

pretence (on) [98], *sous le prétexte*.

pretend (to), *affirmer*;—'it is pretended' [85], *on affirme, on prétend*.

prevail on (to) *engager*;—'was prevailed on' [164], *se laisser persuader*.

proceed (to), *aller, se rendre*.

procure (to) [177], *se procurer, avoir, trouver*.

produce (to) [135], *prendre, faire voir*;—[176] *tirer*;—[88] *montrer, faire voir*.

profess (to) [75], *prétendre, affirmer*.

proper [27], *convenable*.

provide (to) [177], *procurer, servir*.

providence, événement providentiel;—'calamitous providences,'

calamités envoyées par la Providence, punitions du ciel.

puffing, haletant.

pull;—'with a strong pull,' [121] *en tirant très fort*.

pull (at a pipe) [151], *bouffée*.

purpose (for the), *dans le but*.

push one's self forward (to) [117], *se pousser, réussir, avancer*.

put questions (to), *poser, faire des questions*.

put down (to) [75], *inscrire*.

put to sleep (to) [110], *endormir*.

Q

quiet (to be), *se taire*.

R

ragamuffin, goujat, drôle.

raise (to) [143], *produire, faire pousser, faire croître*;—'to raise sails,' *tendre des voiles*;—'to raise a question,' *soulever une question*.

rank (to) [147], *prendre rang*.

'rate (at the) *you go on*' [75], *du train que vous y allez*.

rat-trap, ratière.

read (to), *lire, se lire*;—'it reads well,' *cela se lit bien, cela est facile à lire*;—'it reads as follows' [80], *il est ainsi conçu, en voici la substance, or la teneur*.

readiness (in) [92], *tout prêt, tout préparé*.

ready [167, B.], *prompt, facile*;—'ready money,' *argent comptant*.

reckoned [163], *considéré*.

re-echo (to), *résonner*.

relish (to) [173], *être enchanté, goûter*.

remain (to);—'there remained for him nothing now but' [180], *il ne lui restait plus qu'à*.

remark (to) [27], *dire, faire une observation*; [156] *faire la remarque, faire observer*.

reporter [167, H.], *greffier*;—

also *sténographe*, auteur d'un *compte-rendu*, reporter.

'repose (to) confidence in, avoir confiance dans, or en.

respect [178], rapport.

rest (to) [167, C.], être, être placé, se trouver;—'to rest content' [158], se contenter.

restored [162], rendu à, rétabli dans.

return thanks (to), rendre grâces.

ride (to), être à cheval, aller à cheval, se promener à cheval;—'to ride into' [58], entrer à cheval;—'to ride as my courier' [82], aller (à cheval) en avant, me précéder, faire fonction de courrier.

ride off (to) [181], partir (à cheval), piquer des deux.

ride up (to) [90], arriver à cheval, courir à cheval.

riding [181], course à cheval.

right, droit, juste;—'you have done right' [11], vous avez bien fait;—'to be right', avoir raison.

rightly [172], bien, exactement.

riot away (to) [166], s'attrouper, se réunir en rassemblements tumultueux ou séditieux.

roar out (to), beugler, rugir, crier de toutes ses forces.

rough-bearded [166], aux barbes rudes ou incultes.

rounds!—'going his —' [184, E.], faisant ses rondes.

run into (to) [63], se précipiter sur.

run round (to) [148], régner tout autour.

S

St. Bartholomew [12], la Saint-Barthélemy.

same!—'all the same' [37], la même chose.

satisfied [153], convaincu.

satisfy one's self (to) [163], se rassasier.

scatter about (to), disperser, éparpiller.

screw up one's courage (to) [148], rassembler tout son courage.

scour up (to), fourbir.

s'death! morbleu! (= mort-Dieu).

seek for (to), chercher, aller à la recherche de.

seemingly [136], apparemment.

seize on, upon (to) [113, 180], s'emparer de.

self-sufficiency, suffisance.

serve (to) [134], traiter;—'to serve (an apprenticeship)', faire son apprentissage;—'to serve a campaign' [126], faire une campagne.

set (a) (of people) [33], un tas de gens.

set about it (to) [121], s'y prendre.

set (to) (of the sun), se coucher.

set in a commotion (to) [81], ébranler, agiter, jeter l'agitation dans.

set off (to) [145], partir.

set right (to) [173], remettre.

set up (to) [139], s'établir.

set up a horse-laugh (to) [63], éclater de rire, pousser un éclat de rire;—'to set up (a comparison), établir, faire.

setting fire [180], incendie.

settled [30], tranché.

several, [99] plusieurs;—'in the several classes' [101], dans les diverses classes.

shabbily, pauvrement.

shabby, mal habillé, pauvrement vêtu.

shall, should, followed by an infinitive, see **can, could**.

shall, should (when not sign of future and conditional), *devoir*;—(must not be translated by the *condit.* when the foregoing verb

governs the subj.) :— 'it is but just you should acknowledge' [76], *il n'est que juste que vous reconnaissez.*

shallow [27], *borné, à tête creuse.*

share (to) [126], *prendre part.*

shoot (to), v. n., *chasser*; v. a., *tirer, tuer.*

shopkeeper, *boutiquier.*

short-coated [152], *à habit court.*

shot [49, 104], *coup de feu*; — [113] *boulet, projectile.*

shot [72], *fusillé.*

shot (to be), *blessé, tué, fusillé*; — 'the king is shot' [127], *le roi a reçu un coup de feu, le roi est blessé, tué.*

should (when not the sign of conditional), = *devoir*; — 'they should elect,' *ils devaient élire.*

should (implying supposition): — 'should they attempt' [184], *dans le cas où l'on tenterait, si l'on tentait.*

shrink (to) [67], *hésiter, éprouver un saisissement.*

shy, *timide, craintif*; — 'don't be shy' [59], *n'ayez pas peur.*

since: — 'some time since' [75], *il y a quelque temps.*

single [60], *seul.*

sink (to) [133], *enfoncer, disparaître*; — [97] *s'affaïsser, fléchir, sombrer.*

sit (to) [20], *siéger*; (of birds) *percher, être perché.*

skirt [152], *jupe.*

snap short off (to) [121], *se détacher net, s'arracher net.*

so [121], *ainsi, en conséquence.*

so (correlative to *if*) [50], *ainsi, de même.*

so: — 'his head is so hot' [183], *tellement sa tête est chaude, tellement il a chaud à la tête*; — 'they were so sorry' [145], *tellement ils étaient fâchés.*

so am I [87], *et moi aussi.*

so no more (it is) [158], *il n'en est plus ainsi.*

so... as, *aussi... que, si... que, assez... pour, tellement... que*; [101], *de telle sorte... que.*

so many [160], *tant.*

so much [1], *si.*

so much as, *autant que.*

some, *quelques* (when distributive); *du, de la, des* (when partitive); [53], *quelque, un, une* [33], *quelques-uns*; — 'some of them' [7], *quelques-uns, quelques-uns d'entre eux, il y en a qui*; — 'some distance down' [37], *à quelque distance en aval, plus bas.*

some one, *quelqu'un.*

something else, *quelque chose d'autre.*

spare (to) [27], *se passer de.*

speak (to) (a few words), *dire.*

spent [185], *épuisé.*

spirited, *vif, animé, plein de vigueur.*

split up (to) [179], *diviser, séparer.*

spread (to) [157], *étendre.*

spring from (to) [147], *sortir.*

spring up (to) [91], *s'engager.*

squire, *gentilhomme, gentilhomme de province.*

staff [49, 149], *état-major.*

staff [111], *manche.*

stalk [99], *chasse.*

stand (to) [3, 4], *être, se tenir*, has no corresponding verb in French, since 'stare' has given several of the forms of 'être'; — 'he stood at the top' [77], *il était le premier.* — *Demeurer, rester*: — 'he stood confounded' [77], *il demeura confondu.*

stand around (to), *être à l'entour.*

stand by (to) [169], *être auprès, entourer, être présent*; — [59] *assister, rester là.*

stand still (to), *s'arrêter.*

stand up (to) [172], *se lever*; [97] *se poser.*

standing [51], *debout*.
standing army, *armée permanente*.
start a carriage (to) [168], *avoir voiture*.
start up (to) [92], *se lever, s'élever*.
startle (to), *alarmer, effrayer, faire tressaillir*; — 'it is easily startled' [123], *on le fait aisément tressaillir*.
station [162], *rang*.
stay [93], *séjour*.
stay with (to) [176], *demeurer chez*.
steady [103], *posé, rangé*.
steal away (to), *s'esquiver*.
step into (to) [167, E.], *entrer*.
step out (to), *sortir*.
stick (to), *enfoncer, pousser, mettre*.
stock [178], *fonds*.
stone (of fruit), *noyau*.
stop one's nose (to), *se boucher le nez*.
story: — 'to tell stories' [158], *dire or faire des histoires sur le compte de quelqu'un, dire des mensonges, tenir des propos*.
straight (to put) [75], *mettre à flot*.
strange, *étrange*; **stranger**, *étranger*; — 'a strange old man' [58], *un vieillard étranger*.
stress [167, C.], *force, emphase*.
stretch (to) (the neck), *tendre le cou*.
strike dead (to) [166] *assommer, tuer du coup*.
strike deep (to) [143], *jeter des racines profondes, entrer profondément*.
stricken in years, *accablé d'années*.
style (to), *appeler, donner le titre de*.
subpoenaed [167, C.], *cité, assigné*.
such [55] *celui, celle, ceux, celles*; — 'such as' [56], *tel que*; — 'such'

[61], *tel, pareil, de ce genre*; — 'such bad government' [81], *un si mauvais gouvernement*; — 'such a wise bird as the owl is' [110], *quel oiseau sage que le hibou*.

sucking-pig, *cochon de lait*.
suffer (to) [98], *être exécuté, condamné à mort*.

suggestive, *entraînant, séduisant*.

supplied, *fourni*; — 'which was supplied...' [162], *à laquelle pourvut la libéralité de*.

sure: — 'it was sure to go' [71], *il était certain qu'il irait*.

survey (to) [156], *voir, contempler, jouir de la vue de*.

swear (to) [167, B.], *affirmer par serment, témoigner sous la foi du serment, déposer*; — 'you are prepared to swear to the age' [167, D.], *vous êtes prêt à affirmer par serment l'âge*.

sweep along (to) [75], *se sauver*.

swim ashore (to) [160], *gagner la rive à la nage*.

T

tail: — 'to put into tails' [165], *faire porter un habit*.

take back (to) [38], *reprendre, remporter*.

take in (to) [144], *joindre*.
take occasion to regret (to) [164], *saisir l'occasion d'exprimer son regret*.

take out (to) [38], *enlever*.
take place (to), *avoir lieu*.

take prisoner (to), *faire prisonnier*.

take refuge (to) [1], *se réfugier*.

take to (to), *s'adonner à*; — 'he took early to drinking' [77], *il se livra de bonne heure à la boisson*.

take up the glove (to) [126], *ramasser le gant*.

teach a lesson (to) [182], *donner une leçon.*

tease (to), *taquiner.*

tell (to), *indiquer la différence*; — 'tell a horse from an ass' [27], *distinguer entre un cheval et un âne.*

terms [27], *conditions.*

that [1], *qui.*

thatched, *couvert de chaume.*

the...the (with a comparative) is not expressed: — 'the longer you hold it, the more...' [59], *plus vous l'y tiendrez longtemps, plus...*

the less...because [162], *d'autant moins...que.*

the more...because [68], *d'autant plus...que.*

there is, there are, *il y a.*

there lies [145], *ci gît.*

these [121], *ces choses, ces objets.*

they who [1], *ceux qui.*

think more of — 'I should have thought more of' [1], *j'aurais eu une plus haute opinion de.*

thither, *là, jusque-là.*

thought as much (X) [28], *c'est bien ce que j'ai pensé.*

thrifty mind [138], *caractère économe.*

through [113], *par, en conséquence de*; — 'wet through' [4], *percé, trempé, mouillé de part en part.*

time, *fois*; — 'the first time' [1], *la première fois.*

too [146], *même.*

top (in a class), *le premier.*

top-boots, *bottes hautes, bottes à revers.*

touch [168], *attouchement.*

touch-hole, *lumièr.*

trace (to), *tracer, suivre.*

train [51], *suite.*

transact business (to), *faire, traiter des affaires, s'occuper des affaires.*

treat [43], *plaisir, régal.*

trial [167, C.], *procès, affaire.*

trouble [135], *peine.*

try (to) [1], *mettre à l'épreuve*; — [65] *mettre en jugement*; — 'to try an experience' [164], *faire l'expérience, essayer.*

tumble-down house [146], *une maison délabrée.*

turn (to) (a question in one's mind), *réfléchir à, retourner.*

turn (to) [168], *devenir, se faire.*

turn into (to) [146], *changer en, se changer en.*

turn over (to), *renverser*; — 'to turn over leaf,' *tourner le feuillet.*

turn out (to) [71], *mettre dehors, mettre à la porte.*

tutor, *précepteur.*

twice a day [1], *deux fois par jour.*

U

uncouth, *maladroit, étrange, baroque.*

uneasy (don't be) [167, E.], *n'aie pas peur.*

unfurnished, *non meublé, vide.*

unnoticed [148], *sans y faire attention.*

unobserved, *sans être aperçu.*

unpacked [138], *déchargé.*

unwarily [164], *imprudemment.*

up: — 'we shall up with the helm' [161], *nous virerons de bord.*

uphold (to) [132], *soutenir.*

upon it, *dessus.*

upon which [120], *là-dessus.*

uprise (to) [166], *s'insurger, se soulever.*

urge, *arguer, donner pour raison.*

use, *avantage*; — 'what is the use of' [118], *à quoi sert.*

use (no), *inutile.*

use (to) [86], *faire usage de*; — 'to use one's self' [184, A.], *se traiter.*

utter want [141], *absence complète.*

V

vainglory, *gloriole*.
vanish (to) [148], *disparaître*.
vent (to) [105], *donner carrière*.
very, *même* (after the noun); —
 'at this very time [166], *à ce temps même*; — 'this very day' [59], *encore aujourd'hui, ce jour même*; — 'the very roofs' [170], *les toits mêmes, jusque sous les toits*.
very much, *beaucoup, très*.
virtue: — 'by virtue of your oath' [167, A.], *sous la foi du serment que vous avez prêté*.
void [75], *nul et non avenue*.
vouch for (to), *garantir*.

W

wafted away [92], *balayé, enlevé par le vent*.
wager: — 'to lay a wager,' *parier, faire un pari*.
wait upon (to) [27, 75, 82], *se présenter chez, faire une visite*.
walk (to), *marcher*; — 'to walk crooked' [1], *marcher de travers*; — [146] *aller à pied*.
wander into (to) [151], *entrer par hasard*.
want, *manque*; — 'from want of' [66], *faute de*; — 'to be in want' [113], *avoir besoin de, manquer de*.
want (to) [67, 104, 163], *avoir besoin; falloir*; — 'I want something' [27], *il me faut quelque chose*.
want (to), *vouloir*; — 'he wanted an opinion' [38], *il voulait un avis*; — 'I want to go' [163], *je voudrais aller*.
want in respect (to) [85], *manquer de respect à*.
wanting [128], *dépourvu*.
warrant [98], *ordre d'exécution*.
was to, were to [22], *devait, devaient*.
watch (to) [90], *regarder*; —

[148] *observer*; — 'to watch' (an opportunity), *épier, saisir l'occasion*.

watchmen, *hommes du guet*; — 'to beat the watchmen' [173], *rosser le guet*.

water (to) [43], *abreuver*.

wave (to) [87], *faire signe de la main*.

way: — 'which was in his way' [138], *ce qui était dans sa ligne de conduite, dans sa nature*.

way through [182], *passage, voyage transcontinental*.

wear [165], *usage, usure*.

weigh anchor (to), *lever l'ancre*.

well off [158], *heureux, dans d'heureuses conditions*.

Welsh, *gallois*.

what? (interrogative or exclamative) *quoi? hé quoi!*

what (before a verb) = that which, *ce qui, ce que*.

what [27], *qu'est-ce qui* (when pron. subj. of a sentence).

what (referred to a noun), *quel*; — 'what was the subject' [30], *quel était le sujet*; — 'what profession' [31], *quelle profession*.

what else, *quoi d'autre, quelle autre chose*.

whatever (followed by a noun), *quelque*; — 'into whatever disgrace he should fall' [164], *dans quelque disgrâce qu'il tombât*; — [166] *tout ce que*.

whatever: — 'there is no name whatever' [167, B.], *il n'y a pas de nom du tout, il n'y a pas l'ombre d'un nom*.

when [75, 92], *où*.

when, *quand, lorsque* (to be followed by a future when a future action is implied); — 'when I see you' [1], *quand je vous verrai*; — 'when I am departed for ever' [8], *quand je serai...*

when dead [1], *lorsqu'il est mort*.

whenever, toutes les fois que.

whereas, tandis que.

where from, d'où.

wherever [127, 170], partout où.

whether [101], soit, que ce soit.

which = that which, a thing which, ce qui, ce que.

which—'after mounting which' [88], après qu'il y fut monté.

while away (to) [158], passer.

whisper (to) [27], dire tout bas; also chuchoter, parler bas;—[184, A.] dire à voix basse, murmurer.

whispered [167, G.], soufflé, a it or dit à voix basse.

who [36], celui-ci.

whoever, quiconque.

whole, le tout;—'the whole of the other' [55], l'autre tout entier.

why, mais, ma foi! c'est que (when not interrogative).

will, would, followed by an infinitive, see **can, could**.

will (I) [75], je le ferai, je vais le faire; je le veux bien.

will;—'I will have it' [167, D.], je veux l'avoir.

will you [1], voulez-vous, voulez-tu.

win a race (to), gagner, l'emporter, à la course.

with, à;—'the goose with the golden eggs,' la poule aux œufs d'or.

with [106, 145], chez;—'pleased with' [106], charmé de.

with, not expressed in French:—'he walked with his head' . . . [106], il marchait la tête . . .;—'with his eyes fixed' [57], les yeux fixés;—'with hunting-boots on,' chaussé de bottes à l'écurière, ayant encore ses bottes.

within [59], à portée de;—within two miles [112], à moins de deux milles.

within, en dedans, en dedans de;—'within a few yards' [91], à quelques pas.

witness-box, tribune or banc des témoins. (There is generally no witness-box in French courts.)

woe is me [159], malheur à moi.

wonder (to):—'I wonder' [110, 129], je voudrais bien savoir, je suis curieux de savoir.

woo (to), courtoiser, faire la cour.

work (to) [115], agir.

work miracles (to) [168], faire des miracles.

worked [126], manœuvré.

worth, (200,000l.) [27], ayant une fortune de . . .

would:—'H. would not be

beaten' [176], H. n'entendait pas se laisser battre.

would (as a sign of an imperfect or habitual action):—'he would load' [88], il chargeait;—'would continue, would approach' [136], continuait, approchait.

would, when not the sign of conditional, = vouloir;—'I would not crawl' [9], je ne voudrais pas ramper. See **should**;—'I would not' [62], je ne voudrais pas;—'he would read,' [75], c'est qu'il avait l'intention de lire.

wrong, dommage, préjudice, tort;—'the author of his wrong' [77], l'auteur du tort qu'on lui avait fait.

wrong:—'you have applied to the wrong person' [75], vous vous êtes trompé d'adresse; vous vous êtes mal adressé;—'wrong party' [167, G.], partie adverse, adversaire.

wrong (to be), avoir tort.

Y

year (a) [9], par an.

younger (son), fils puîné, cadet.

yours [158], see **mine**.

GENERAL LISTS OF SCHOOL-BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

The School-Books, Atlases, Maps, &c. comprised in this Catalogue may be inspected in the Educational Department of Messrs. LONGMANS and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, where also all other works published by them may be seen.

English Reading-Lesson Books.

Bilton's Infant Primer for School and Home use, 18mo.....	3d.
— Infant Reader, Narratives and Fables in Monosyllables, 18mo. ...	4d.
— First Reading Book, for Standard I. 18mo.	6d.
— Second Reading Book, for Standard II. 18mo.	6d.
— Third Reading Book, <i>Boys' Edition</i> and <i>Girls' Edition</i> , fcp. 9d. each	
— Fourth Reading Book, <i>Boys' Edition</i> and <i>Girls' Edition</i> , fcp. 1s. each	
— Fifth Reading Book, or <i>Poetical Reader</i> , fcp.	1s. 3d.
Stevens and Hole's Introductory Lesson-Book, 18mo.	6d.
— — — Grade Lesson-Book Primer, crown 8vo.	8d.

Stevens and Hole's Grade-Lesson Books, in Six Standards, 12mo. :—			
The First Standard, pp. 128 ...	9d.	The Fourth Standard, pp. 224 ...	1s. 3d.
The Second Standard, pp. 160 ...	9d.	The Fifth Standard, pp. 224.....	1s. 3d.
The Third Standard, pp. 180... ..	9d.	The Sixth Standard, pp. 260.....	1s. 6d.
Answers to the Arithmetical Exercises in Standards I. II. and III. price 4d. in Standard IV. price 4d. in Standards V. and VI. 4d. or complete, price 1s. 2d.			
Stevens and Hole's Advanced Lesson Book, 12mo.....			

Useful Knowledge Reading Books :—

Boys' First Standard, 12mo. ...	9d.	Girls' First Standard, 12mo. ...	9d.
— Second Standard, 12mo.... 1s.		— Second Standard, 12mo. 1s.	
— Third Standard, 12mo. 1s.		— Third Standard, 12mo..... 1s.	
— Fourth Standard, 12mo... .. 1s. 3d.		— Fourth Standard, 12mo. 1s. 3d.	
— Fifth Standard, 12mo..... 1s. 3d.		— Fifth Standard, 12mo. 1s. 3d.	
— Sixth Standard, 12mo..... 1s. 6d.		— Sixth Standard, 12mo. 1s. 6d.	
M'Leod's First Reading-Book, for Families and Schools, 18mo. 3d.			
— Reading Lessons for Infant Schools, 30 Broadside Sheets			3s.
— First School-Book to teach Reading and Writing, 18mo.....			6d.
— Second School-Book to teach Spelling and Reading, 18mo.			9d.
Lalister's First Steps in Reading and Learning, 12mo 1s. 6d.			
— Word Builder, First Standard, 6d. Second Standard, 8d.			
— Sixth Standard Reader, 12mo.			1s.

The Graduated Series of Reading-Lesson Books :—

Morell's Elementary Reading Book or Primer, 18mo.		2d.
Graduated Series, Book I.....	8d.	Book V. comprehending Readings in the best English Literature, pp. 406.....
Book II. pp. 254	1s. 3d.	
Book III. pp. 312	1s. 6d.	
Book IV. pp. 440	2s.	

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Jones's Secular Early Lesson-Book, 18mo.	6d.
— Secular Early Lesson-Book. Part II. Proverbs.....	4d.
— Advanced Reading-Book; Lessons in English History, 18mo.	10d.
Marcot's Seasons, or Stories for Young Children, 4 vols. 18mo.....each	2s.
Sullivan's Literary Class-Book; Readings in English Literature, fcp.	2s. 6d.

Writing Books.

The Ready Writer, a Course of 18 Graduated Copy Books	each 3d.
An Edition, printed in Pencil ink, of the Ready Writer, Books I. to VIII. marked severally Books A to H may also be had, price Threepence each Book.	
Combes, Stevens, and Hole's Complete Writer; a Set of 16 Graduated Copy- Books, on Fine Paper, price 4s. 6d. per Dozen to Teachers.	
M'Leod's Graduated Series of Nine Copy-Books	each 3d.
er's Writing Books, 2s. per doz. 16s. per 100.	

School Poetry Books.

Bilton's Poetical Reader for all Classes of Schools, fcp.	1s. 3d.
M'Leod's First Poetical Reading Book, fcp.	9d.
— Second Poetical Reading Book, fcp.	1s. 8d.
Cook's First Book of Poetry for Elementary Schools, 18mo.	9d.
Twells' Poetry for Repetition, comprising 200 short pieces, 18mo.	2s. 6d.
Hughes' Select Specimens of English Poetry, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Gray's Poems, with Notes by G. Candy, M.A., fcp.	2s. 6d.
Milton's Lycidas, edited by Jerram, crown 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Scott's Lady of the Lake, Canto I. and II. edited by Jeaffreson, fcp.	2s. 6d.
— Marmion, edited for Schools, by Morris, fcp.	2s. 6d.
Thomson's Seasons, <i>Spring</i> and <i>Summer</i> , by Morris, fcp.	2s. 6d.
— — <i>Autumn</i> and <i>Winter</i> , by Morris, fcp.	2s. 6d.

English Spelling-Books.

Barford and Tilley's English Spelling, 16mo.	1s. 6d.
Sewell's Dictation Exercises, First Series, 18mo. 1s. Second Series.....	2s. 6d.
Sullivan's Spelling-Book Superseded, 18mo.	1s. 4d.
— Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, 18mo.	10d.
Johnson's Civil Service Spelling Book, fcp.	1s. 3d.
— Cross Tot's for the Civil Service	1s.

Grammar and the English Language.

Keane's Handbook of History of English Language, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Delevante's English Orthoepy and Orthography, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
M'Leod's Explanatory English Grammar for Beginners, 18mo.	9d.
— English Grammatical Definitions, for Home Study	1d.
Bain's First or Introductory English Grammar, 18mo.....	1s. 4d.
— Higher English Grammar, fcp.	2s. 6d.
— Companion to ditto, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Graham's English; or, the Art of Composition Explained, fcp.	5s.
Sullivan's Manual of Etymology, or First Steps to English, 18mo.....	10d.
— Attempt to Simplify English Grammar, 18mo.	1s.
Hiley's Child's First English Grammar, 18mo.....	1s.
Abridgment of Hiley's English Grammar, 18mo.	1s. 9d.
Hiley's English Grammar and Style, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Hiley's Exercises adapted to his English Grammar, 12mo.....	2s. 6d. Key 4s. 6d.
— Practical English Composition, Part I. 18mo.	1s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
— — — — — Part II. 18mo.....	3s. Key 4s.

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Rushton's Rules and Cautions in English Grammar, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Wadham's English Versification, crown 8vo.	4s. 6d.
Fleming's Analysis of the English Language, crown 8vo.	5s.
Isbister's English Grammar, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
— First Book of Grammar, Geography, and History, 12mo.	6d.
The Stepping-Stone to English Grammar, 18mo.	1s.
Hunter's Text-Book of English Grammar, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— Manual of School Letter-Writing, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Johnston's English Composition and Essay-Writing, post 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Graham's English Style (a Course of Instruction), fcp.	6s.
Marcet's Willy's Grammar for the use of Boys, 18mo.	2s. 6d.
— Mary's Grammar, intended for the use of Girls, 18mo.	2s.
Morell's Essentials of English Grammar and Analysis, fcp.	8d.
Morgan's Learner's Companion to the same, post 8vo.	6d.
Morell's Grammar of the English Language, post 8vo. 2s. or with Exercises 2s. 6d.	
— Graduated English Exercises, post 8vo. 8d. sewed or 9d. cloth.	
Morgan's Key to Morell's Graduated Exercises, 12mo.	4s.
Lowres's Grammar of English Grammars, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— Companion to English Grammar, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Edwards's History of the English Language, with Specimens, 18mo.	9d.
— Practical Introduction to English Composition, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Brewer's Guide to English Composition, fcp. 8vo.	5s. 6d.
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, crown 8vo.	10s. 6d.
Arnold's Manual of English Literature, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Isbister's Outlines of the English Language, Part I. 12mo.	6d.
Farrar's Chapters on Language, crown 8vo.	5s.
Latham's English Language, 8vo.	18s.
— Handbook of the English Language, crown 8vo.	6s.
— Elementary English Grammar, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
— English Grammar for Classical Schools, fcp.	2s. 6d.
Müller's (Max) Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 vols. crown 8vo.	16s.
Ferrari's Comparative Grammar, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Vol. I. 8vo.	12s.
Prendergast's Mastery of Languages, 8vo.	6s.

Paraphrasing, Parsing, and Analysis.

Hunter's Introduction to Précis Writing, 12mo.	2s.	Key 1s.
Johnston's Civil Service Précis, 12mo.		3s. 6d.
Morell's Analysis of Sentences Explained and Systematised, 12mo.	2s.	
Lowres's System of English Parsing and Derivation, 18mo.	1s.	
Hunter's Paraphrasing and Analysis of Sentences, 12mo.	1s. 3d.	Key 1s. 3d.
— Progressive Exercises in English Parsing, 12mo.		6d.
— 35 Plays of Shakspeare, with Explanatory Notes, each Play 1s.		
King John.	Troilus and Cressida.	Measure for Measure.
Richard II.	Hamlet.	Merchant of Venice.
Richard III.	Macbeth.	The Tempest.
Henry IV. Part I.	King Lear.	Winter's Tale.
Henry IV. Part II.	Othello.	Love's Labour's Lost.
Henry V.	All's Well that ends	Romeo and Juliet.
Henry VI. Part I.	Well.	Much ado about
Henry VI. Part II.	Twelfth-Night.	Nothing.
Henry VI. Part III.	The Comedy of Errors.	Taming of the Shrew.
Henry VIII.	Two Gentlemen of	Merry Wives of
Julius Caesar.	Verona.	Windsor.
Coriolanus.	Midsummer Night's	Cymbeline.
Antony and Cleopatra.	Dream.	Timon of Athens.
	As You Like it.	

Hunter's Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Books I. & II. 1s. 6d. each; Books III. to V. 1s. each.

- Questions on *Paradise Lost*, I. and II. and on *Merchant of Venice* 1s.
- Milton's *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso*, with Notes 1s. 6d.
- Milton's *Samson Agonistes* and *Lycidas*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- M'Leod's Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, and *Traveller*, each Poem, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Hunter's Johnson's *Rasselas*, with Notes &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Dictionaries; with Manuals of Etymology.

- Latham's English Dictionary, founded on Dr. Johnson's, 4 vols. 4to. price £7.
- Black's Student's Manual of Words derived from the Greek, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
- — — — — Latin, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Student's Manual, Greek and Latin, complete, 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Sullivan's Dictionary of the English Language, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Dictionary of Derivations, or Introduction to Etymology, fcp. 2s.
- Graham's English Synonyms, Classified and Explained, fcp. 6s.
- Whately's English Synonyms, fcp. 3s.
- Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference, fcp. 6s.
- Biographical Treasury, re-constructed by W. L. R. Cates, fcp. 6s.
- Scientific and Literary Treasury, revised by J. Y. Johnson, fcp. 6s.

Elocution.

- Isbister's Illustrated Public School Speaker and Reader, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Lessons in Elocution, for *Girls*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Outlines of Elocution, for *Boys*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Millard's Grammar of Elocution, fcp. 2s. 6d.
- Smart's Practice of Elocution, 12mo. 4s.
- Rowton's Debater, or Art of Public Speaking, fcp. 6s.
- Twells's Poetry for Repetition, 200 short Pieces and Extracts, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Hughes's Select Specimens of English Poetry, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Bilton's Repetition and Reading Book, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Gleig's School Series.

A New Series of Elementary School-Books; each Book (in most instances) complete in itself, price 9d. Intended to comprise a complete Course of Elementary Education. Projected and edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces; assisted by WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. the Venerable Archdeacon BROWNE, M.A. THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S. A. K. ISBISTER, M.A. A. C. RAMSAY, LL.D. F.R.S. M.A. and other eminent Teachers and Promoters of Education.—The various works which compose Gleig's School Series are nearly all included in the body of the present Catalogue, each in the division to which it belongs.

Arithmetic.

- Hunter's New Shilling Arithmetic, 18mo. 1s. Key 2s.
- Colenso's Arithmetic designed for the use of Schools, 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- Key to Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools, by the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. 12mo. 5s.
- Colenso's Shilling Elementary Arithmetic, 18mo. 1s. with Answers 1s. 6d.
- Arithmetic for National, Adult, and Commercial Schools —
- Text-Book, 18mo. 6d. 8. Examples, Part II. *Compound Arithmetic* 4d.
- Examples, Part I. *Simple* 4d. 4. Examples, Part III. *Fractions, Decimals,* 4d.
- Arithmetic 4d. *Duodecimals* 4d.
- 5. Answers to Examples, with Solutions of the difficult Questions ... 1s.
- Colenso's Arithmetical Tables, on a Card 1d.
- Lupton's Arithmetic for Schools and Candidates for Examination, 12mo. 2s. 6d. or with Answers to the Questions, 3s. 6d. the Answers separately 1s.
- Examination-Papers in Arithmetic, crown 8vo. 1s.

- Hunter's Modern Arithmetic for School Work or Private Study, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Key, 5s.
 Combes and Hines' Standard Arithmetical Copy-Books, in Nine Books, 4d. each.
 Combes and Hines' Complete Arithmetical Copy-Books. Complete in Nine Books, on Fine Paper. Price 6s. per dozen to Teachers.
 The Complete Ciphering-Book, being the Nine Complete Arithmetical Copy-Books bound in One Volume. Price 6s. 8d. cloth.
 M'Leod's Manual of Arithmetic, containing 1,750 Questions, 18mo. 9d.
 Hilley's Recapitulatory Examples in Arithmetic, 12mo. 1s.
 Moffatt's Mental Arithmetic, 12mo. 1s. or with Key, 1s. 6d.
 Anderson's Book of Arithmetic for the Army, 18mo. 1s.
 M'Leod's Mental Arithmetic, I. Whole Numbers, II. Fractions each 1s.
 — Extended Multiplication and Pence Tables, 18mo. 2d.
 Johnston's Civil Service Arithmetic, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Key 4s.
 Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Key 5s.
 Tate's First Principles of Arithmetic, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
 Pix's Miscellaneous Examples in Arithmetic, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
 Stevens and Hole's Arithmetical Examination Cards, in Eight Sets, each Set consisting of Twenty-Four Cards. Price 1s. per Set.
 A. Simple Addition and Subtraction. E. Practice and Bills of Parcels.
 B. Simple Multiplication and Division. F. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
 C. Compound Rules (Money). G. Simple and Compound Proportion.
 D. Compound Rules (Weights and Measures). H. Interest, Stocks, and Miscellaneous Problems.
 Isbister's High School Arithmetic, 12mo. 1s. or with Answers 1s. 6d.
 Calder's Familiar Arithmetic, 12mo. 4s. 6d. or with Answers, 5s. 6d. the Answers separately, 1s. the Questions in Part II. separately 1s.
 Calder's Smaller Arithmetic for Schools, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Liddell's Arithmetic for Schools, 18mo. 1s. cloth; or in Two Parts, Sixpence each. The Answers separately, price Threepence.
 Harris's Graduated Exercises in Arithmetic and Mensuration, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. or with Answers, 3s. the Answers separately, 9d. Full Key 6s.
 — Easy Exercises in Arithmetic, crown 8vo. 1s. the Key 6d.
 Merrifield's Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration, small 8vo. 3s. 6d. Key 3s. 6d.

Book-keeping.

- Isbister's Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, 18mo. 9d.
 — Set of Eight Account Books to the above each 6d.
 Hunter's Exercises in Book-keeping by Double Entry, 12mo. 1s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
 — Examination-Questions in Book-keeping by Double Entry, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
 — Examination-Questions &c. as above, separate from the Answers 1s.
 — Ruled Paper for Forms of Account Books, 5 sorts ... per quire, 1s. 6d.
 — Self-Instruction in Book-keeping, 12mo. 2s.

Mensuration.

- Merrifield's Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration, small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Hunter's Elements of Mensuration, 18mo. 1s. Key 9d.
 Hilley's Explanatory Mensuration, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
 Boucher's Mensuration, Plane and Solid, 12mo. 3s.
 Nesbit's Treatise on Practical Mensuration, by Hunter, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Key 5s.

Algebra.

- Coleenso and Hunter's Introductory Algebra, 18mo. 2s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
 Griffin's Algebra and Trigonometry, small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 — Notes on Algebra and Trigonometry, small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Coleenso's Algebra, for National and Adult Schools, 18mo. 1s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.

Coleman's Algebra, for the use of Schools, PART I. 12mo.....	4s. 6d.	Key 5s.
Hunter's Examination-Questions on Coleman's Algebra, PART I. 12mo.....	2s. 6d.	
Coleman's Elements of Algebra, for the use of Schools, PART II. 12mo. 6s. Key 5s.		
— Examples and Equation Papers, with the Answers, 12mo.	2s. 6d.	
— Elements of Algebra, complete in One Volume, 8vo. 12s. 6d. Key, 12mo.	7s. 6d.	
Tate's Algebra made Easy, 12mo.....	2s.	Key 3s. 6d.
Reynolds's Elementary Algebra for Beginners, 18mo. 9d. Answers, 3d. Key 1s.		
Thomson's Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 12mo.....	5s.	Key 4s. 6d.
Lund's Short and Easy Course of Algebra, crown 8vo.....	2s. 6d.	Key 2s. 6d.
MacColl's Algebraical Exercises and Problems, 12mo.	3s. 6d.	

Geometry and Trigonometry.

Hawtrey's Introduction to Euclid	cloth	2s. 6d.
Thomson's Euclid, Books I. to VI. and XI. and XII. 12mo.		5s.
— Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 8vo.		4s. 6d.
— Differential and Integral Calculus, 12mo.		5s. 6d.
Watson's Plane and Solid Geometry, small 8vo.....		3s. 6d.
Wright's Elements of Plane Geometry, crown 8vo.....		5s.
Potts's Euclid, University Edition, 8vo.....		10s.
— — Intermediate Edition, Books I. to IV. 3s. Books I. to III. 2s. 6d. Books I. II. 1s. 6d. Book I. 1s.		
— Enunciations of Euclid, 12mo.....		6d.
— Euclid's Elements, School Edition, 12mo. boards.....	4s. 6d.	roan 5s.
Tate's Practical Geometry, with 261 Woodcuts, 18mo.....		1s.
— Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, &c. 12mo.....		3s. 6d.
Isbister's School Euclid, the First Four Books, 12mo.		2s. 6d.
— College Euclid, Books I. to VI. and Parts of XI. and XII. 12mo.		3s. 6d.
— College and School Examiner in Euclid, 12mo.....		9d.
— Euclid Copy-Books, Nos. I. and II. oblong 4to. each.....		6d.
— First Steps to Euclid, 12mo.....		1s. 6d.
Tate's First Three Books of Euclid, 12mo.....	1s. 6d.	18mo. 9d.
Coleman's Elements of Euclid, 18mo.....	4s. 6d.	or with Key to the Exercises 6s. 6d.
— Geometrical Exercises and Key.....		3s. 6d.
— Geometrical Exercises, separately, 18mo.....		1s.
— Trigonometry, 12mo. Part I. 3s. 6d. Key 3s. 6d. Part II. 2s. 6d. Key 5s.		
Hunter's Plane Trigonometry, for Beginners, 18mo.....	1s.	Key 9d.
Booth's New Geometrical Methods, Vol. I. 8vo.		18s.
Hymers's Differential Equations and Calculus, 8vo.....		12s.
Williamson on Differential Calculus, crown 8vo.		10s. 6d.
— on Integral Calculus, crown 8vo.....		10s. 6d.
Johnstone's Elementary Treatise on Logarithms, 12mo.....		3s. 6d.
Hunter's Treatise on Logarithms, 18mo.....	1s.	Key 9d.
Jean's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 12mo. 7s. 6d. or 2 Parts, each 4s.		
— Problems in Astronomy &c. or Key to the above, 12mo.		6s.
Stokes's Syllabus of Trigonometry, fcp.....		3s.

Land Surveying, Drawing, and Practical Mathematics.

Nesbit's Practical Land Surveying, 8vo.....		12s.
Binns's Orthographic Projection and Isometrical Drawing, 18mo.....		1s.
Collins's Perspective, or the Art of Drawing, crown 8vo.		5s.
Merrifield's Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Drawing.....	Nearly ready.	
Winter's Mathematical Exercises, post 8vo.....		6s. 6d.
Winter's Elementary Geometrical Drawing, Part I. post 8vo. 3s. 6d. Part II. 6s. 6d.		
Pierce's Solid or Descriptive Geometry, post 4to.		12s. 6d.
Kimber's Mathematical Course for the University of London, 8vo. 10s. 6d. Key 4s. 6d.		

Salmon's Treatise on Conic Sections, 8vo.	12s.
Wrigley's Examples in Pure and Mixed Mathematics, 8vo.	8s. 6d.
Hamilton's Elements of Quaternions, 8vo.	25s.

Works by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, in Queen's College, and in Bedford College, London.

Hullah's Manual of Singing. Parts I. and II. 2s. 6d.; or together	5s.
Exercises and Figures contained in Parts I. and II. of the Manual, Books I. and II.	each 8d.
Large Sheets, containing the Figures in Part I. of the Manual. Nos. 1 to 8 in a Parcel	6s.
Large Sheets, containing the Exercises in Part I. of the Manual. Nos. 9 to 40, in Four Parcels of Eight Nos. each	per Parcel 6s.
Large Sheets, the Figures in Part II. Nos. 41 to 52 in a Parcel	9s.
Rudiments of Musical Grammar, royal 8vo.	3s.
Grammar of Musical Harmony, royal 8vo. Two Parts	each 1s. 6d.
Exercises to Grammar of Musical Harmony	1s.
Grammar of Counterpoint. Part I. super-royal 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Infant School Songs	6d.
School Songs for 2 and 3 Voices. 2 Books, 8vo.	each 6d.
Old English Songs for Schools, Harmonised	6d.
Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice. For Soprano or Tenor	2s. 6d.
Time and Tune in the Elementary School, crown 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Exercises and Figures in the same, crown 8vo. 1s. or 2 Parts, 6d. each.	
Chromatic Scale, with the Inflected Syllables, on Large Sheet	1s. 6d.

Jones's Vocal Music for School use, post 8vo.	1s. 6d.
— School Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, imp. 8vo.	1s.

Political and Historical Geography.

Thomson's Introduction to Modern Geography, New Edition in the press.	
Hiley's Child's First Geography, 18mo.	9d.
— Elementary Geography for Beginners, 18mo.	1s. 6d.
— Compendium of European Geography and History, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— Asiatic, African, American and Australian Geography, 12mo.	3s.
Burbury's Mary's Geography, 18mo. 2s. 6d.	Questions 1s.
The Stepping-Stone to Geography, 18mo.	1s.
Hughes's Child's First Book of Geography, 18mo.	9d.
— Geography of the British Empire, for beginners, 18mo.	9d.
— General Geography, for beginners, 18mo.	9d.
Questions on Hughes's General Geography, for beginners, 18mo.	9d.
Lupton's Examination-Papers in Geography, crown 8vo.	1s.
Hughes's Geography of British History, fcp. 8vo.	5s.
— Manual of Geography, with Six coloured maps, fcp. 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Or in Two Parts:—I. Europe, 3s. 6d. II. Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, &c.	4s.
Hughes's Manual of British Geography, fcp.	2s.
Sullivan's Geography Generalised, fcp. 2s. or with Maps, 2s. 6d.	
— Introduction to Ancient and Modern Geography, 18mo.	1s.
Maunder's Treasury of Geography, fcp.	6s.
Butler's Ancient and Modern Geography, post 8vo. I.	7s. 6d.
Butler's Sketch of Modern Geography, post 8vo.	4s.
— Sketch of Ancient Geography, post 8vo.	4s.
M'Leod's Geography of Palestine or the Holy Land, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
— Life and Travels of St. Paul, 12mo.	2s.
Keith Johnston's Gazetteer, New Edition, thoroughly revised, 8vo. <i>Nearly ready.</i>	

Physical and Mathematical Geography.

Proctor's Elementary Physical Geography, fcp.	1s. 6d.
Ramsay's Geology Simplified for Beginners	Nearly ready.
Hughes's (W.) Physical Geography for Beginners, 18mo.	1s.
Maury's Physical Geography for Schools and General Readers, fcp.	2s. 6d.
Hughes's (E.) Outlines of Physical Geography, 12mo.	3s. 6d. Questions 6d.
Keith's Treatise on the Use of the Globes, improved by Taylor, Le Mesurier, and Middleton, 12mo.	6s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.

School Atlases and Maps.

Public Schools Atlas of Modern Geography, 81 entirely new Coloured Maps, imperial 4to. 3s. 6d. sewed, or 5s. cloth.	
Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography, royal 8vo.	10s. 6d.
— Junior Modern Atlas, comprising 13 Maps, royal 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— Atlas of Ancient Geography, royal 8vo.	12s.
— Junior Ancient Atlas, comprising 12 Maps, royal 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— General Atlas, Modern and Ancient, royal 4to.	22s.
M'Leod's Pupil's Atlas of Modern Geography, 4to.	1s.
— School Atlas of Scripture Geography, royal 4to.	1s.

Natural History and Botany.

The Stepping-Stone to Natural History, 18mo.	2s. 6d.
Or in Two Parts.—I. <i>Mammalia</i> , 1s. II. <i>Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes</i>	1s.
Owen's Natural History for Beginners, 18mo. Two Parts 9d. each, or 1 vol. 2s.	
Maudslayi's Treasury of Natural History, revised by Holdsworth, fcp.	6s.
Lindley and Moore's Treasury of Botany, Two Parts, fcp.	12s.
Wood's Bible Animals, 8vo.	21s.
— Homes without Hands, 8vo.	14s.
— Insects at Home, 8vo.	21s.
— Insects Abroad, 8vo.	21s.
— Out of Doors, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.
— Strange Dwellings, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.

Chemistry and Telegraphy.

Armstrong's Organic Chemistry, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Miller's Elements of Chemistry, 3 vols. 8vo.	60s.
Part I.—Chemical Physics, Fifth Edition, 15s.	
Part II.—Inorganic Chemistry, Fifth Edition, 21s.	
Part III.—Organic Chemistry, Fifth Edition in the press.	
— Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Tate's Outlines of Experimental Chemistry, 18mo.	9d.
Odling's Course of Practical Chemistry, for Medical Students, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Thorpe's Quantitative Chemical Analysis, small 8vo.	4s. 6d.
Thorpe and Muir's Qualitative Chemical Analysis, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Crookes's Select Methods in Chemical Analysis, crown 8vo.	12s. 6d.
Preese and Sivewright's Telegraphy	Nearly ready.
Culley's Practical Telegraphy, 8vo.	16s.

Natural Philosophy and Natural Science.

Bloxam's Metals, their Properties and Treatment, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Ganot's Physics, translated by Prof. E. Atkinson, post 8vo.	15s.
— Natural Philosophy, translated by the same, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Helmholtz's Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects, 8vo.	12s. 6d.
Weinhold's Introduction to Experimental Physics, 8vo.	31s. 6d.
Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism, small 8vo.	2s. 6d.

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Maxwell's Theory of Heat, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Marcet's Conversations on Natural Philosophy, fcp.	7s. 6d.
Irving's Short Manual of Heat, small 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Tate's Light and Heat, for the use of beginners, 18mo.	9d.
— Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics, 18mo.	9d.
— Electricity, explained for the use of beginners, 18mo.	9d.
— Magnetism, Voltaic Electricity, and Electro-Dynamics, 18mo.	9d.
Tyndall's Notes of Lectures on Electricity, 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth.	
— Notes of Lectures on Light, 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth.	

*Text-Books of Science, Mechanical and Physical, adapted for
the use of ARTISANS, and of STUDENTS in PUBLIC and
SCIENCE SCHOOLS.*

Anderson's Strength of Materials, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Armstrong's Organic Chemistry	3s. 6d.
Bloxam's Metals	3s. 6d.
Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism	3s. 6d.
— Principles of Mechanics	3s. 6d.
Griffin's Algebra and Trigonometry	3s. 6d. Notes 3s. 6d.
Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism	3s. 6d.
Maxwell's Theory of Heat	3s. 6d.
Merrifield's Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration, 3s. 6d. Key, by Hunter	3s. 6d.
Miller's Inorganic Chemistry	3s. 6d.
Shelley's Workshop Appliances	3s. 6d.
Thorpe's Quantitative Chemical Analysis	4s. 6d.
Thorpe & Muir's Qualitative Analysis	3s. 6d.
Watson's Plane and Solid Geometry	3s. 6d.

. Other Text-Books in active preparation.

Mechanics and Mechanism.

Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
— Principles of Mechanics, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Magnus's Lessons in Elementary Mechanics, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Tate's Exercises on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, 12mo.	2s. Key 3s. 6d.
— Mechanics and the Steam-Engine, for beginners, 18mo.	9d.
— Elements of Mechanism, with many Diagrams, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Houghton's Animal Mechanics, 8vo.	21s.
Twisden's Introduction to Practical Mechanics, crown 8vo.	10s. 6d.
— First Lessons in Theoretical Mechanics, crown 8vo.	8s. 6d.
Willis's Principles of Mechanism, 8vo.	18s.

Engineering, Architecture, &c.

Anderson on the Strength of Materials and Structures, small 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Bourne's Treatise on the Steam-Engine, 4to.	42s.
— Catechism of the Steam-Engine, fcp.	6s.
— Recent Improvements in the Steam-Engine, fcp.	6s.
— Handbook of the Steam-Engine, fcp.	9s.
Main and Brown's Marine Steam-Engine, 8vo.	12s. 6d.
— Indicator and Dynamometer, 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— Questions on the Steam-Engine, 8vo.	5s. 6d.
Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers. 3 vols. crown 8vo.	31s. 6d.
— Treatise on Mills and Millwork, 2 vols. 8vo.	32s.
Mitchell's Stepping-Stone to Architecture, 18mo. Woodcuts.	1s.
— Rudimentary Manual of Architecture, crown 8vo.	10s. 6d.
Gwilt's Encyclopedia of Architecture, 8vo.	52s. 6d.

Popular Astronomy and Navigation.

The Stepping-Stone to Astronomy, 18mo.	1s.
Tate's Astronomy and the use of the Globes, for beginners, 18mo.	9d.

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Proctor's Lessons in Elementary Astronomy, fcp. 8vo.	1s. 6d.
Brinkley's Astronomy, by Stubbs & Brinnow, crown 8vo.	6s.
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, Twelfth Edition, square crown 8vo.	12s.
Webb's Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes, 16mo.	7s. 6d.
Proctor's Library Star Atlas, folio.	25s.
— New Star Atlas for Schools, crown 8vo.	5s.
— Handbook for the Stars, square fcp. 8vo.	5s.
Evers's Navigation and Great Circle Sailing, 18mo.	1s.
Jeans's Handbook for the Stars, royal 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, PART I. <i>Practical</i> , 12mo.	5s.
— — — — — PART II. <i>Theoretical</i> , royal 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Boyd's Manual for Naval Cadets, Third Edition, post 8vo.	12s. 6d.

Animal Physiology and the Preservation of Health.

Buckton's Health in the House, crown 8vo.	5s.
House I Live In; Structure and Functions of the Human Body, 18mo.	2s. 6d.
Bray's Physiology and the Laws of Health, 11th Thousand, fcp.	1s. 6d.
— Diagrams for Class Teaching per pair	6s. 6d.
Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, Human and Comparative, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.	32s.
Mapother's Animal Physiology, 18mo.	1s.

Domestic Economy and General Knowledge.

Burbury's Every-day Book of Common Things, 18mo. 2s. 6d. Questions 1s.	
Sterne's Questions on Generalities, Two Series, each 2s. Keys each	4s.
The Stepping-Stone to Knowledge, 18mo.	1s.
Second Series of the Stepping-Stone to General Knowledge, 18mo.	1s.

Chronology and Historical Genealogy.

Cates and Woodward's Chronological and Historical Encyclopedia, 8vo.	42s.
Slater's <i>Sententia Chronologica</i> , the Original Work, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
— — — — — improved by M. Sewell, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Crook's Events of England in Rhyme, square 16mo.	1s.

Mythology and Antiquities.

Cox's Manual of Mythology, in Question and Answer, fcp.	3s.
— Mythology of the Aryan Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.	28s.
— Tales of Ancient Greece, crown 8vo.	6s. 6d.
Hort's New Pantheon, 18mo. with 17 Plates.	2s. 6d.
Becker's <i>Gallus</i> , Roman Scenes of the Time of Augustus, post 8vo.	7s. 6d.
— <i>Charities</i> , illustrating the Private Life of the Ancient Greeks ...	7s. 6d.
Rich's Illustrated Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, post 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Ewald's Antiquities of Israel, translated by Solly, 8vo.	Nearly ready.

Biography.

The Stepping-Stone to Biography, 18mo.	1s.
Maunder's Biographical Treasury, re-written by W. L. R. Cates, fcp.	6s.
Cates's Dictionary of General Biography, 8vo. 25s. Supplement 4s. 6d.	

British History.

Catechism of English History, edited by Miss Sewell, 18mo.	1s. 6d.
Turner's Analysis of English and French History, fcp.	2s. 6d.
Outlines of the History of England, 18mo.	1s.
Morris's Class-Book History of England, fcp.	3s. 6d.
Cates & Cox's English History from the year 1066 to the year 1216, cr. 8vo.	3s. 6d.

The Stepping-Stone to English History, 18mo.....	1s.
Lupton's Examination-Papers in History, crown 8vo.....	1s.
— English History, revised, crown 8vo.....	7s. 6d.
Gleig's School History of England, abridged, 12mo.....	6s.
— First Book of History—England, 18mo. 2s. or 2 Parts.....	each 9d.
— British Colonies, or Second Book of History, 18mo.....	9d.
— British India, or Third Book of History, 18mo.....	9d.
Historical Questions on the above Three Histories, 18mo.....	9d.
Littlewood's Essentials of English History, fcp.....	3s.
Bartle's Synopsis of English History, Revised Edition, fcp.....	3s. 6d.
Creasy's Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, 8vo.....	15s.

History, Ancient and Modern.

Stafford's Compendium of Universal History, fcp.....	4s.
Gleig's History of France, 18mo.....	1s.
Maunder's Historical Treasury, with Index, fcp.....	6s.
Mangnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions, 12mo.....	4s. 6d.
Corner's Questions on the History of Europe, 12mo.....	5s.
Turner's Analysis of the History of Germany, fcp.....	3s. 6d.
Taylor's Student's Manual of the History of India, crown 8vo.....	7s. 6d.
Marahman's History of India, 3 vols. crown 8vo.....	22s. 6d.
Sewell's Ancient History of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia, fcp.....	6s.
The Stepping-Stone to Grecian History, 18mo.....	1s.
Browne's History of Greece, for Beginners, 18mo.....	9d.
Sewell's Catechism of Grecian History, 18mo.....	1s. 6d.
— First History of Greece, fcp.....	3s. 6d.
Cox's History of Greece, Vols. I. and II. 8vo.....	36s.
— School History of Greece to the Death of Alexander, cr. 8vo.....	<i>In the press</i>
— Tale of the Great Persian War, from <i>Herodotus</i> , fcp.....	3s. 6d.
Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History, crown 8vo.....	7s. 6d.
— Student's Manual of Modern History, crown 8vo.....	7s. 6d.
Turner's Analysis of the History of Greece, fcp.....	2s. 6d.
Sewell's Catechism of Grecian History, 18mo.....	1s. 6d.
— Catechism of Roman History, 18mo.....	1s. 6d.
— Child's First History of Rome, fcp.....	2s. 6d.
Parkhurst's Questions on Sewell's Child's First History of Rome, fcp.....	1s.
The Stepping-Stone to Roman History, 18mo.....	1s.
Turner's Analysis of Roman History, fcp.....	2s. 6d.
Browne's History of Rome, for Beginners, 18mo.....	9d.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, 8 vols. post 8vo.....	48s.
— Fall of the Roman Republic, 12mo.....	7s. 6d.
— General History of Rome, crown 8vo. Maps.....	7s. 6d.
Thne's Ancient Roman History, Vols. I. and II. 8vo.....	30s.

Scripture History, Moral and Religious Works.

Morris's Bible Epochs and Lessons, 18mo.....	6d.
— Book of Genesis, with Notes and Analysis, crown 8vo.....	2s. 6d.
— Exodus, with Notes and Analysis, crown 8vo.....	2s. 6d.
Hole's Practical Moral Lesson Books:—	
Book I. The Duties Men owe to Themselves.	
PART I. Duties Concerning the Body, fcp.....	1s. 6d.
PART II. Duties Concerning the Mind, fcp.....	1s. 6d.
Book II. The Duties Men owe to One Another, fcp.....	1s. 6d.
Book III. The Young Christian Armed, crown 8vo.....	5s.

James's Christian Counsels, from Fénelon, crown 8vo.	5s.
The Stepping-Stone to Bible Knowledge, 18mo.	1s.
Gleig's Sacred History, or Fourth Book of History, 18mo. 2s. or 2 Parts, each	9d.
Gardiner's Life of Christ, crown 8vo.	2s.
Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 1 vol. crown 8vo. ...	9s.
Potts's Paley's Evidences and <i>Hore Pauline</i> , 8vo.	10s. 6d.
Browne's Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles, 8vo.	16s.
Gorle's Examination Questions on the above, fcp.	3s. 6d.
Ayre's Treasury of Bible Knowledge, fcp.	6s.
Girdlestone's Synonyms of the Old Testament, 8vo.	15s.
Riddle's Manual of Scripture History, fcp.	4s.
— Outlines of Scripture History, fcp.	2s. 6d.
Rothschild's History and Literature of the Israelites, 2 vols. crown 8vo.	12s. 6d.
— — — — — Abridged, fcp. 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Kalisch's Commentary on the Old Testament; with a New Translation.	
Vol. I. Genesis, 8vo. 18s. or adapted for the General Reader, 12s. Vol. II.	
Exodus, 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 12s. Vol. III.	
Leviticus, Part I. 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 8s. Vol. IV.	
Leviticus, Part II. 15s. or adapted for the General Reader, 8s.	
Whately's Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences, 18mo.	6d.
Sewall's Preparation for the Holy Communion, 32mo.	3s.
Bartle's Exposition of the Church Catechism, 18mo.	1s. 6d.
Norris's Catechist's Manual, 18mo.	1s. 3d.
Boulbee's Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles, fcp.	6s.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Civil Law.

Lewes's History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte, 2 vols. 8vo.	32s.
Whately's Lessons on Reasoning, fcp.	1s. 6d.
Mill's Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind, 2 vols. 8vo.	28s.
— System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive, 2 vols. 8vo.	25s.
Killick's Student's Handbook of Mill's System of Logic, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Stebbing's Analysis of Mill's System of Logic, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Thomson's Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought, post 8vo.	5s. 6d.
Bacon's Essays, with Annotations by Archbishop Whately, 8vo.	10s. 6d.
— — — Annotated by Hunter, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Markby's Bacon's Essays, with References and Notes, fcp.	1s. 6d.
Swinbourne's Picture Logic, crown 8vo.	5s.
Whately's Elements of Logic, 8vo. 10s. 6d. crown 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— Elements of Rhetoric, 8vo. 10s. 6d. crown 8vo.	4s. 6d.
Bain's Rhetoric and English Composition, crown 8vo.	4s.
— Mental and Moral Science, crown 8vo.	10s. 6d.
Morell's Handbook of Logic, for Schools and Teachers, fcp.	2s.
— Introduction to Mental Philosophy, 8vo.	12s.
Ueberweg's Logic, translated by Lindsay, 8vo.	16s.
Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, by Green and Grose, 2 vols. 8vo.	22s.
— Essays, by the same Editors, 2 vols. 8vo.	22s.
Stirling's Secret of Hegel, 2 vols. 8vo.	28s.
Amos's Science of Jurisprudence, 8vo.	18s.
— Primer of English Constitution and Government, crown 8vo.	6s.
Sanders's Institutes of Justinian, 8vo.	18s.
Aird's Blackstone Economised, post 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Milton's Areopagitica, edited by Osborn, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Sewall's Principles of Education, 2 vols. fcp.	12s. 6d.
Johnston's Ladies' College and School Examiner, fcp.	1s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.

Principles of Teaching, &c.

Robinson's Manual of Method and Organisation, fcp	3s. 6d.
Gill's Art of Teaching to Observe and Think, fcp.	2s.
Sullivan's Papers on Education and School-Keeping, 12mo.	2s.
Potts's Liber Cantabrigiensis, Part I. fcp.	4s. 6d.
— Account of Cambridge Scholarships and Exhibitions, fcp.	1s. 6d.
Lake's Book of Oral Object Lessons on Common Things, 18mo.	1s. 6d.
Johnston's Army and Civil Service Guide, crown 8vo.	5s.
— Civil Service Guide, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
— Guide to Candidates for the Excise, post 8vo.	1s. 6d.

The Greek Language.

Fowle's Short and Easy Greek Book, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— First Easy Greek Reading-Book, 12mo.	5s.
— Second ditto	<i>In the press.</i>
Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Farrar's Brief Greek Syntax and Accidence, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— Greek Grammar Rules for Harrow School, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Morris's Greek Lessons, 4th Edition, square 18mo.	2s. 6d.
Kennedy's Greek Grammar, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— Greek Verse Materials, or <i>Palestra Musarum</i> , 12mo.	5s. 6d.
Collis's Chief Tenses of the Greek Irregular Verbs, 8vo.	1s.
Collis's Pontes Classicæ, No. II. Greek, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— Praxis Græca: Etymology, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Collis's Greek Verse-Book: Praxis Iambica, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
Donaldson's New Cratylus, 8vo.	21s.
Wilkins's Manual of Greek Prose Composition, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
— Exercises in Greek Prose Composition, crown 8vo.	4s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
— Progressive Greek Delectus, 12mo.	4s. Key 2s. 6d.
— Progressive Greek Anthology, 12mo.	5s.
Valpy's Greek Delectus, improved by the Rev. Dr. White, 12mo. 2s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.	
Hall's Principal Roots of the Greek Tongue, 12mo.	5s.
Yonge's Larger English-Greek Lexicon, 4to.	21s.
— English-Greek Lexicon abridged, square 12mo.	8s. 6d.
Liddell and Scott's Larger Greek-Lexicon, crown 4to.	36s.
— Greek-English Lexicon abridged, square 12mo.	7s. 6d.
Bloomfield's College and School Greek Testament, fcp.	5s.
Homer's Odyssey, Book II. by Almack 12mo	1s. 6d.
Herodotus, Book VI. by Lovell, 12mo.	2s.
Æschylus, Prometheus Vincit, by Pinder, 12mo.	2s.
Wilkins's Scriptores Attici, Excerpts with English Notes, crown 8vo.	7s. 6d.
— Speeches from Thucydides translated, post 8vo.	6s.
Congreve's Politics of Aristotle, translated, 8vo.	18s.
Grant's Ethics of Aristotle, with Essays and Notes, 2 vols. 8vo.	32s.
Williams's Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle translated, 8vo.	12s.
Pindar's Odes, &c. revised and explained by Donaldson, 8vo.	16s.
Major's <i>Alceste</i> , <i>Heceuba</i> , and <i>Medea</i> of Euripides, post 8vo.	each 5s.
Sophocles Tragediæ Superstites, recensuit Gulielmus Linwood, M.A. 8vo. 16s.	
Eight Comedies of Aristophanes, translated by L. H. Rudd, M.A. 8vo.	15s.
Green's Peace of Aristophanes, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Isbister's Xenophon's Anabasis, Books I. to III. with Notes, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Xenophon's Cyropædia, Book I. by Wilkins, 12mo.	2s.
White's Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus, with English Notes, 12mo.	7s. 6d.
Thucydides' Peloponnesian War, translated by Crawley, 8vo.	21s.
Sheppard and Evans's Notes on Thucydides, crown 8vo.	10s. 6d.
Parry's Reges et Heroes, from Herodotus, with Notes, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.

White's Grammar-School Greek Texts, with Vocabularies.

St. Mark's Gospel, 32mo.	1s. 6d.
St. Luke's Gospel	2s. 6d.
St. John's Gospel	1s. 6d.
Xenophon, First Book of the Anabasis	1s. 6d.
Xenophon, Second Book of the Anabasis	1s.

White's Grammar-School Latin Texts, with Vocabularies.

Cæsar, First Book of the Gallic War, 32mo.	1s.
Cæsar, Second Book of the Gallic War	1s.
Cæsar, Third Book of the Gallic War	9d.
Cæsar, Fourth Book of the Gallic War	9d.
Cæsar, Fifth Book of the Gallic War	1s.
Cæsar, Sixth Book of the Gallic War	1s.
Horace, First Book of the Odes	1s.
Horace, Third Book of the Odes	1s. 6d.
Nepos, Miltiades, Cimon, Pausanias, and Aristides	9d.
Ovid, Select Myths from the Metamorphoses	9d.
Ovid, Selections from the Epistles and Fasti	1s.
Phædrus, Selections of Familiar and usually read Fables	9d.
Phædrus, First and Second Books of Fables	1s.
Sallust, Bellum Catilinarium	1s. 6d.
Virgil, Fourth Book of the Georgics	1s.
Virgil, First Book of the Æneid	1s.
Virgil, Second Book of the Æneid	1s.
Virgil, Third Book of the Æneid	1s.
Virgil, Fourth Book of the Æneid	Nearly ready.
Virgil, Fifth Book of the Æneid	Nearly ready.
Virgil, Sixth Book of the Æneid	1s.

The Latin Language.

The Public School Latin Primer, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Grammar, by the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D. p.8vo.	7s. 6d.
<i>Subsidia Primaria</i> , Exercise Books to the <i>Public School Latin Primer</i> , Part I. Accidence, &c. 2s. 6d. Par II. Syntax, &c. 3s. 6d.	
Key to the Exercises in <i>Subsidia Primaria</i> , Parts I. and II. price 5s.	
<i>Subsidia Primaria</i> , III. the Latin Compound Sentence, 12mo.	1s.
Kennedy's Child's Latin Primer, or First Latin Lessons, 12mo.	2s.
The Child's Latin Accidence, extracted from the above, 12mo.	1s.
Fowle's Short and Easy Latin Book, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
First Easy Latin Reading-Book, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Second Easy Latin Reading-Book, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Jerram's Latine Reddenda, crown 8vo.	1s.
Wilkins's Progressive Latin Delectus, 12mo.	2s.
Easy Latin Prose Exercises, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.	Key 2s. 6d.
White and Riddle's Large Latin-English Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.	42s.
White's College Latin-English Dictionary (Intermediate size), medium 8vo. 18s.	
Junior Student's Complete English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary, square 12mo.	12s.
Separately { The Latin-English Dictionary, price 7s. 6d. The English-Latin Dictionary, price 5s. 6d.	
Middle-Class Latin Dictionary, square fcp. 8vo.	3s.
Riddle's Young Scholar's Lat.-Eng. and Eng.-Lat. Dictionary, square 12mo. 10s. 6d.	
Separately { The Latin-English Dictionary, 6s. The English-Latin Dictionary, 5s.	
Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Lexicon, 8vo.	21s.
Abridged by Ebdon, square post 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Kennedy's Elementary Latin Grammar, 12mo.	3s. 6d.

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Kennedy's Elementary Latin Reading-Book, or <i>Tirocinium Latinum</i> , 12mo.	2s.
— Second Latin Reading-Book, or <i>Palestra Latini</i> , 12mo.	5s.
— Latin Prose, <i>Palestra Stili Latini</i> , 12mo.	6s.
— — — Style, <i>Curriculum Stili Latini</i> , 12mo.	4s. 6d. Key 7s. 6d.
Collis's Chief Tenses of Latin Irregular Verbs, 8vo.	1s.
Sheppard and Turner's Aids to Classical Study, 12mo.	5s. Key 6s.
Turner and Price's Aids to Classical Study, 12mo.	3s. Key 0s.
Moody's Eton Latin Grammar, 12mo.	2s. 6d. The Accidence separately 1s.
Collis's <i>Pontes Classici Latini</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Hall's Principal Roots and Derivatives of the Latin Language, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
Bradley's Latin Prose Exercises, 12mo.	3s. 6d. Key 5s.
— Continuous Lessons in Latin Prose, 12mo.	5s. Key 5s. 6d.
Beverley's Exercises in Latin Prose Composition, crown 8vo.	2s. 6d. Key 5s.
Wilkins's Manual of Latin Prose Composition, crown 8vo.	5s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
— Latin Prose Exercises, crown 8vo.	4s. 6d. Key 5s.
— Notes for Latin Lyrics (in use in Harrow, &c.) 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— Latin Anthology, for the Junior Classes, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— School Edition of Virgil's <i>Georgics</i> , crown 8vo.	4s. 6d.
— Virgil's <i>Eclogues</i> and <i>Georgics</i> translated, post 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Valpy's Latin <i>Delectus</i> , improved by the Rev. Dr. White, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Yonge's Latin <i>Gradus</i> , post 8vo. 9s. or with Appendix	12s.
Rapier's Introduction to Composition of Latin Verse, 12mo.	3s. 6d. Key 2s. 6d.
Walford's Progressive Exercises in Latin <i>Elegiac Verse</i> , 12mo.	2s. 6d. Key 5s.
— — — Second Series, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Yonge's Odes and Epodes of Horace, School Edition, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— Satires and Epistles of Horace, School Edition, 12mo.	5s.
— Library Edition of the Works of Horace, 8vo.	21s.
Conington's <i>Æneid</i> of Virgil, translated into English Verse, crown 8vo.	9s.
— Miscellaneous Writings, 2 vols. 8vo.	28s.
Kenny's Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , Books I. II. III. and V. 18mo.	each Book 1s.
Pycroft's Virgil, with English Notes, 12mo.	7s. 6d. without Notes 3s. 6d.
Bradley's <i>Troy Taken</i> , the Second Book of Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , fcp.	2s. 6d.
Parry's <i>Origines Romanæ</i> , from Livy, with English Notes, crown 8vo.	4s.
White's Cicero's <i>Cato Major</i> and <i>Laelius</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— Livy, Book XXII. with English Notes, 12mo.	Nearly ready.
— Livy, Book XXIII. with English Notes, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Naah's Cicero pro <i>Lege Manilia</i> , with English Notes, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
— Livy, Book XXI. with English Notes, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— Horace <i>Epistles</i> , Book I. with English Notes, 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Yonge's Cicero's <i>Epistolæ</i> , with English Notes, Books I. II. and III.	3s. 6d.
Bradley's Cornelius Nepos, improved by the Rev. Dr. White, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i> , improved by White, 12mo.	4s. 6d.
— Select Fables of Phædrus, improved by the Rev. Dr. White, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— Eutropius, improved by the Rev. Dr. White, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Isbister's <i>Cæsar</i> , Books I.—VII. 12mo.	4s. or with Reading Lessons 4s. 6d.
— <i>Cæsar's Commentaries</i> , Books I.—V. 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— First Book of <i>Cæsar's Gallic War</i> , 12mo.	1s. 6d.
Kenny's <i>Cæsar's Commentaries</i> , Book I. 18mo.	1s. Books II. and III. 1s.
Church and Brodribb's Pliny's Letters, with English Notes, crown 8vo.	6s.

The French Language.

The Stepping-Stone to French Pronunciation, 18mo.	1s.
Prendergast's Mastery Series, French, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Stiévenard's Rules and Exercises on the French Language, 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Belin's French and English Idioms, 12mo.	2s. 6d.
Ventouillat's French Poetry, with English Notes, 18mo.	2s.
Contanseau's Practical French and English Dictionary, post 8vo.	10s. 6d.
— Part I. French-English, 5s. 6d. Part II. English-French, 5s. 6d.	
— Pocket French and English Dictionary, square 18mo.	3s. 6d.

London, LONGMANS & CO.

Contanseau's <i>Premières Lectures</i> , 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— <i>First Step in French</i> , 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— <i>French Grammar</i> , 12mo.	4s.
Key to Exercises in Contanseau's 'First Step' and 'French Grammar', 12mo. 3s.	
Contanseau's <i>Guide to French Translation</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d. Key 3s. 6d.
— <i>Prosauteurs et Poètes Français</i> , 12mo.	5s.
— <i>Précis de la Littérature Française</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d.
— <i>Abrégé de l'Histoire de France</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Contanseau's <i>Middle-Class French Course</i> , 18mo.	
<i>Accidence</i> , 8d.	<i>French Translation-Book</i> , 8d.
<i>Syntax</i> , 8d.	<i>Easy French Delectus</i> , 8d.
<i>French Conversation-Book</i> , 8d.	<i>First French Reader</i> , 8d.
<i>First French Exercise-Book</i> , 8d.	<i>Second French Reader</i> , 8d.
<i>Second French Exercise-Book</i> , 8d.	<i>French and English Dialogues</i> , 8d.
Merlet's <i>French Grammar</i> , fcp.	5s. 6d.
— <i>French Pronunciation and Accidence</i> , fcp. 3s. 6d.	} Key, price 3s. 6d.
— <i>Syntax of the French Grammar</i> , fcp. 3s. 6d.	
— <i>Le Traducteur</i> , fcp.	5s. 6d.
— <i>Stories for French Writers</i> , fcp.	2s.
— <i>Aperçu de la Littérature Française</i> , fcp.	2s. 6d.
— <i>Exercises in French Composition</i> , fcp.	3s. 6d.
— <i>French Synonymes</i> , fcp.	2s. 6d.
— <i>Synopsis of French Grammar</i> , fcp.	2s. 6d.
Sewell's <i>Contes Faciles</i> , from Modern French Writers, crown 8vo.	3s. 6d.
Stiévenard's <i>Lectures Françaises from Modern Authors</i> , 12mo.	4s. 6d.
Souvestre's <i>Philosophes sous les Toits</i> , by Stiévenard, square 18mo.	2s. 6d.

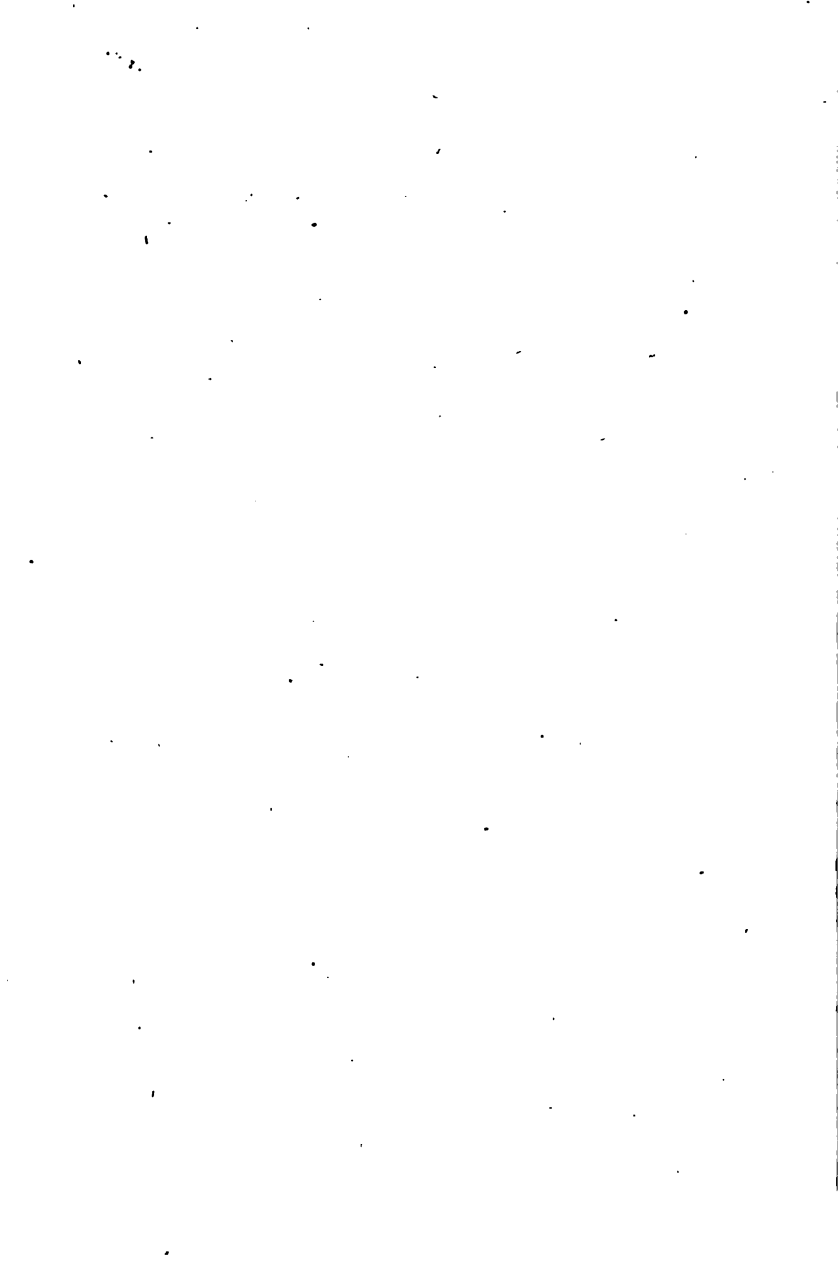
German, Spanish, Hebrew; Hindustani and Sanskrit.

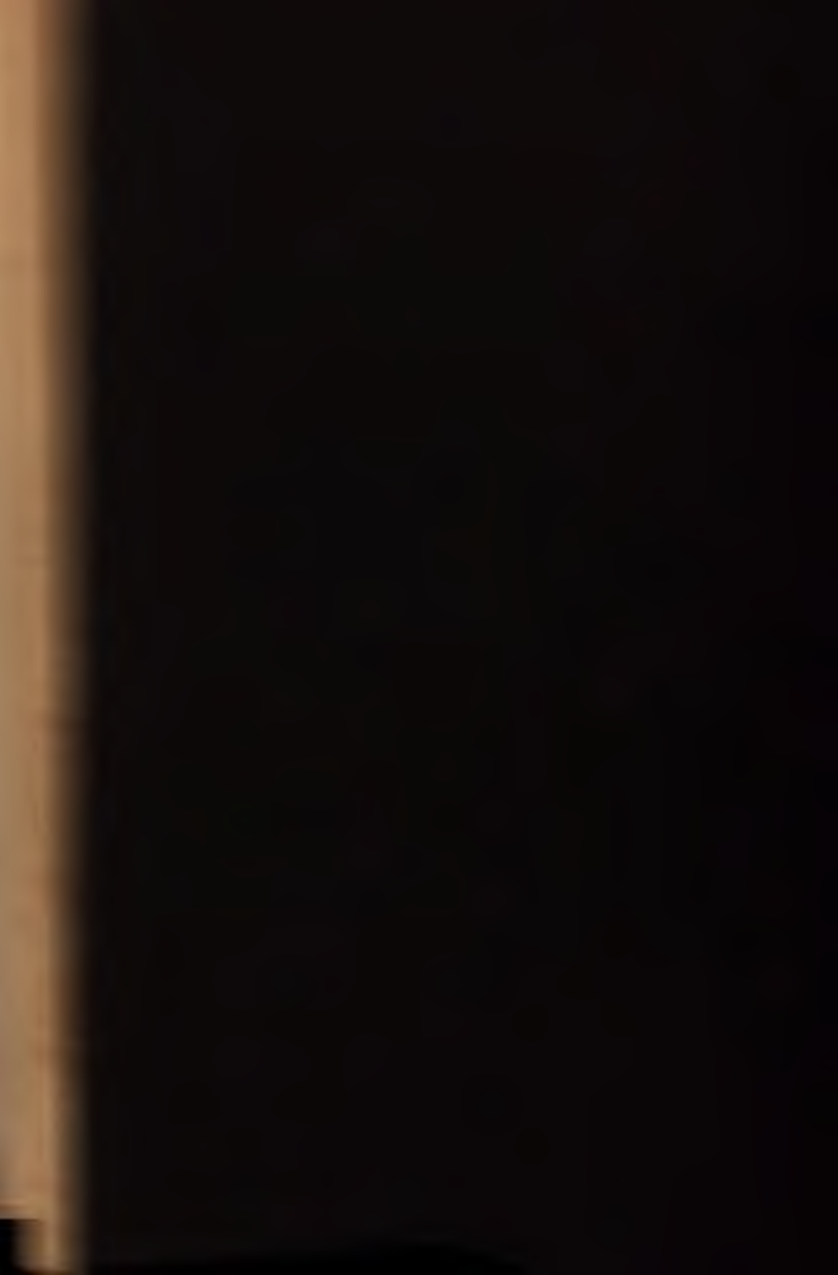
Just's <i>German Grammar</i> , 12mo.	1s. 6d.
— <i>German Reading Book</i> , 12mo.	3s. 6d.
Wintzer's <i>First German Book for Beginners</i> , fcp.	3s. 6d.
Fischer-Fischart's <i>Elementary German Grammar</i> , fcp.	2s. 6d.
Wirth's <i>German Chit-Chat</i> , crown 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Prendergast's <i>Handbook to the Mastery Series</i> , 12mo.	2s.
— <i>Mastery Series, German</i> , 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— <i>Manual of Spanish</i> , 12mo.	2s. 6d.
— <i>Manual of Hebrew</i> , crown 8vo.	2s. 6d.
Blackley's <i>Practical German and English Dictionary</i> , post 8vo.	7s. 6d.
Kallisch's <i>Hebrew Grammar, with Exercises. Part I.</i> 8vo.	12s. 6d. Key 5s.
— <i>Part II.</i> 8vo.	12s. 6d.
Müller's (Max) <i>Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners</i> , royal 8vo.	15s.
Bentley's <i>Sanskrit-English Dictionary</i>	52s. 6d.

Knowledge for the Young.

The <i>Stepping-Stone to Knowledge</i> , 18mo.	1s.
Second Series of the <i>Stepping-Stone to Knowledge</i> , 18mo.	1s.
The <i>Stepping-Stone to Geography</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>English History</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Bible Knowledge</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Biography</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Irish History</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>French History</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Roman History</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Grecian History</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>English Grammar</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>French Pronunciation and Conversation</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Astronomy</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Music</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Natural History</i> , 2 Parts, 18mo.	1s. each.
— <i>Animal and Vegetable Physiology</i> , 18mo.	1s.
— <i>Architecture</i> , 18mo.	1s.

London, LONGMANS & CO.







myself without fee.
great general. Soult
would assemble a hun-
a certain day, but who
what in the world to do

The Duke would not
foreign armies, and even
the Fourth asked him
finest in the world. "I
satisfied with this an-
better, Duke?" "The
Duke's dry response
obtained from him.—2

Edward VI., the only
was born at Hampton
Queen Jane Seymour, at
birth. The child had a
but he was probably not
of them. Sir John Hay
life and reign with great
among nurses until he
then committed to the
Cooke, and Mr. (after
whom appears to have
and divinity, the latter
great proficiency under
at his palace at Westminster
January 28, 1547; but
of his decease appears
although the Parliament
intervening Saturday.
event happened, was the
residence of his sister Mary
on the 31st, to the Tower
the same day. The coronation
(executed on December 31st)
that he had (according

he took off his coat and
was at once his pockets *inside out*. His purse had
been empty at which they were angry. He had been
in the habit of taking enough for his journey, but he had
left it in a bank in Mexico. The robbers gave him back his
money and the sheep among them.

The robber put his hands behind him; then spreading out
a handkerchief, emptied his bags into it, that they might
know what to take. They took all but letters, books, and
papers. They also picked his pockets of some oranges and
apples, but gave him back one of each, saying: "Perhaps you
will be hungry before night." They tied all they took up in a
bundle and carried it off, leaving him his horse, fortunately.
The robber departed, bidding him good-day, and saying how
pleased they were to have met with him. He, poor fellow, with
his hands tied behind him, felt it *anything but* pleasant. The
robber was to get rid of the rope; and, after twisting and
turning a long time, he contrived to turn his hands round so
that he could reach the knots with his teeth—in half an hour
he was free once more. His horse had remained near him.
The robber mounted, and rode off, seeing, as he did so, the
three robbers still in the distance. The man in the pink shirt
was one of the men he had seen drinking in the shop, and now
he knew that calling the dollar a bad one was a trick to see
how much he had about him. He galloped on as hard as he
could, and reached a town where a good old priest directed him
to an inn. As he jumped off his poor tired horse, he told
the people of the inn he had no money. But they kindly bade
him stay as long as he liked. They told him that he ought to be very thankful the robbers had
not taken his life as well as his money and goods.—*Standard*
Novels

18: A CHAPTER ON HUMAN NATURE

A correspondent furnishes us with the particulars of the
last voyage of which he was an eye-witness.
At the place where occurred the transshipment of passengers
from the West was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of
the train, before starting on their way through to the East.